BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged according to the above terms.
☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 10.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1854.....NO. 21.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion	$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions	75
Do. do.	3 do	1 00
Do. do.	3 months, without change	3 00
Do. do.	6 do do do	5 00
Do. do.	12 do do do do	8 00
Do. do.	6 do renewed weekly	12 00
Do. do.	12 do do do do	20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first
Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.
☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists and APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N C.

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

B. F. GRADY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, and other produce.
☞Office at the Store of Messrs. Grady & Monk, North Water Street.
Nov. 1, 1853 50-3t—9-tf

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

GABRIEL HOLMES,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business entrusted to him will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
☞Office at the Cape Fear Bar, North Water Street.
Nov. 25th, 1853 12-tf

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853.] 13

NOTICE.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his town and country friends for the liberal patronage he has received from them for the past year, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the North with his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which he is now receiving, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand the following among other articles:

20 bbls. Whiskey;	20 bags Coffee;
10 " Rum;	10 bbls. Pork;
5 firkins Butter;	20 boxes Cheese;
20 bbls. Sugar, different grades;	
50 " Flour, fine and super;	
50 bags extra family Flour;	

Wines, Brandy, Gin, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Indigo, Nutmegs, Mess Beef, Mackerel, Shoes, Spun Yarn, Fancy Prints, Flannels, Winter Goods for pants, Cutlery, Crockery, Sheeting, Shirting, Blankets, Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention. Don't forget to call at the old stand, Market-street, in front of the Carolina Hotel. THOS. C. CRAFT.
Wilmington, Sept. 10th, 1852.

CARRIAGES.
WE have opened a branch of our Carriage establishment at this place, and shall keep an assortment of the various kinds constantly on hand.
We are agents for Dunlap's celebrated carriages, and shall keep an assortment of them on hand, and any description that we do not have will order as wanted.
In our absence, Mr. J. J. Conoley or W. J. Cornwall will take pleasure in showing them.
All work sold by us, warranted to do good service.
DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
March 10th, 1853. 27-1y.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ORDERED by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this road to-day:
Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 2-tf
September 6th, 1853. }

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 *miles from Wilmington*, } 48-tf
August 5, 1853. }

IRON BEDSTEADS.
COMSTOCK, BROMLEY & CO., MANUFACTURERS.—Sales Room No. 95 Leonard St., New York, one door West of Broadway. Common and Folding, plain, and ornamental BEDSTEADS of all kinds. Hotel, Hospital, Prisons, Family, Servant's and children's bedsteads always on hand. Also, a general assortment of Iron Furniture, Spring beds, Hair and other Mattrasses.
These bedsteads are superior to all others in point of cleanliness, neatness and economy. They are always free from Vermin, and are exceedingly durable, portable and convenient. Orders to any extent may be addressed to
COMSTOCK, BROMLEY & CO.,
No. 95 Leonard St., New York.
Agents wanted for the sale of the above. Description circulars sent wherever required.
Nov. 11, 1853. 10-6m

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice
☞Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1853—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

General Notices.

DENTISTRY.
DR. T. B. CARR has returned from the North with a largely increased stock of Teeth, Instruments, &c. Having consulted many eminent Dentists, he has perfect confidence in the superiority of Allen's Patent mode of inserting teeth with artificial gums. Full sets inserted immediately after the extraction of the teeth, and remodelled after the gums have healed without additional charge. They can be worn without pain, and removed from the mouth by the wearer, and are cleaner and stronger than teeth inserted in any other way, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. All other operations performed in the most approved manner. Reference to individuals in this place now wearing teeth with the patent improvement.
Oct. 7, 1853. 5-tf

CHEAP STORE.
PETER SMITH respectfully informs the public that he continues the *Retail business* at his *Store on Market Street*, where he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY of GOODS, which he will sell cheap, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.
The following articles comprise a portion of his stock:

Sugar;	Willow-ware;	Pepper;
Coffee;	Coopers' ware;	Alspice;
Molasses;	Stone ware;	Nutmegs;
Salt;	Crockery do;	Cloves;
Flour;	Wire Sifters;	Mace;
Lard;	Dry Measures;	Ginger, and
Butter;	Scrub Brushes;	Essences;
Meal;	Whitewash do;	Olive Oil;
Potatoes;	Paint do;	Castor do;
Corn;	Shoe do;	Harlem do:
Peas:	Hair do:	British do:
Peanuts:	Shaving do:	Painkiller and
Pork:	Razors;	Toothache
Poultry:	Do. Straps:	Medicine:
Eggs, &c.:	Boxes &c.:	Segars and

all kinds of Snuff and Tobacco.
In addition to the above, he has a number of other articles, such as Calicoes, Shirtings, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c., &c., suitable for the Farmer and others.
March 4th, 1853 26-tf

4200 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying in Bladen county, on South River. The Lands are adapted to making Turpentine and Timber. There is a good Saw Mill in good running order, with Hotchkiss Wheels lately put in, and a never-failing stream. A first rate two story dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.
There is a large quantity of good Swamp Land, some already under cultivation, and a large body to clear.
The place is healthy, water good, and good society in the neighborhood. Any person wishing to buy lands would do well to give the lands and premises a look before buying elsewhere. The payments will be made easy and accommodating.
P. L. CROMARTIE.
Cypress Creek, Bladen, Nov. 8, 1853. [11-tf

NEW HOTEL IN ELIZABETHTOWN!
THE undersigned take this method of informing the patrons and friends of "The Old Brick House," that they have taken it for the accommodation of persons who may visit Elizabethtown, or pass that way; and that it is now undergoing extensive repairs and thorough refitting. Our TABLE will be furnished with the best of the market. Our OSTLERS are careful and attentive. Our prices the same as formerly paid at this House.
HORSES AND VEHICLES are kept by, and may be hired of us, to convey persons to any section of the surrounding country. RICHARDSON & CROFTON.
Elizabethtown, Bladen co., N. C., Nov. 10, '53. 11-3m

FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND containing Two Thousand Acres, more or less, lying in New Hanover county, about ten miles from Wilmington, between the North-east and Cape Fear Rivers, and adjoining the lands of D. A. Moore and Thomas J. Sikes. Of the above, 75 acres are Rice land—ditched and cleared; there are on the lands 45,000 turpentine boxes, two years old, and a very large amount of valuable timber.—The improvements consist of two negro houses for hands.
Persons desirous of purchasing will learn further particulars by applying to the subscriber, six miles above Long Creek. E. D. WALKER, Jr.
November 4th, 1853 9-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.
THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness** of all kinds.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.
N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1852 43-tf

$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, his negro man FLEMMING. Said negro is about 27 years old, is tall and likely; and is probably lurking somewhere between the Cove on the Cape Fear and Mr. H. Beatty's, on Black River, where he is well known. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustus Miller, and afterwards to Dr. Buie, Bladen county, from whom the subscriber purchased him.
The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. JOSEPH GREEN.
Robeson's P. O., Brunswick co., Nov. 4th. 9-tf

$150 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, his Negro men, JOHN and TOBEY. JOHN is about 26 years old, 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs about 185 or 190 lbs. TOBEY aged about 22 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout, and weighs about 175 lbs. They were bought from Mr. James Surles, of Cumberland county, and will probably be lurking in that neighborhood. TOBEY has a wife at Mr. Richard Bird's, in Johnston county. Twenty-Five Dollars for either, or Fifty Dollars for both, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State, so that he can get them. An additional sum of One Hundred Dollars will be paid for the conviction of any person of harboring the above Negroes.
JOHN COLEY.
Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., Oct. 6. [28-1t—5-tf
☞Fayetteville Carolinian copy tf.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.
MR. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, most respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken rooms over the store of Mr. Agostini, on Market street, where Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine his Paintings.
Persons wishing Daguerreotypes copied, can have it done by him as true as if taken from life.
December 10, 1853. 81-5t—16-6m

NEW GOODS.
THE subscribers are now receiving a new stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, HARDWARE, &c., with various other article too tedious to enumerate. An assortment well suited to supply the wants of both town and country customers, and earnestly solicit a share of the public patronage.
Orders from the country will be thankfully received and meet with prompt and special attention.
They further pledge themselves to sell as low for *Cash*, as any other house in the place.
Store No. 3, P. K. Dickinson's building, North Water st.
UTLEY & ALDERMAN.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 13. 3-w—6-tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—10,000 Opposum Skins, also Otter, Mink, Fox, Raccoon and Muskrat Skins. Bring them to the Hat Store, No. 1 Granite Row, Front street, and receive the Highest *cash* prices paid for shipping Furs. C. MYERS.

HATS AND CAPS.—Men's, Boy's and Childrens' Hats and Caps, assorted qualities and prices, for sale at the Hat and Cap Store C. MYERS.

THIS DAY PER EXPRESS.—24 pair Gents double sole Congress Gaters; 24 do. do. do. do. Monterays—a new article; 24 do. do. do., Button Gaiters; 50 do do. Patent Leather Congress Gaiters; 50 do. do. Calf Stitched Boots, at JONES & GARDNER'S.
Jan. 13, 1854. 109-3t

NOTICE.
THE Creditors of Alexander Carter of Bladen County, if desirous of availing themselves of a trust executed to the undersigned by said Carter for their benefit, will file copies of their claims with the subscriber immediately.
Jan'y 17, 1854—20-tf] H. H. ROBINSON.

NOTICE.
WILL be sold, at Kenansville, Duplin county, on the 10th of February next, TEN LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of Women, Boys and Children, belonging to the estate of James Brown, dec'd. The negroes are to be sold under a decree of Duplin County Court, upon a credit of six months.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND, Commissioner.
January 20th, 1854 20-ts

FOR SALE.
600 ACRES of Land, in Brunswick county, on the West side of Lockwoodsfolly River, near the mouth—about 100 acres of which are under fence, and 75 acres cleared, which is good farming Land—well adapted to the growth of Ground Peas. There is about one task of Turpentine Boxes; also, one hundred acres of Marsh, adjoining. There is a dwelling, with kitchen and all necessary out-houses, on the premises It is a healthy location, excellent water, and very convenient to Fish and Oysters
For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, at Smithville. F. GALLOWAY.
January 9th, 1854 19-tf

General Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT—December Term, 1853.
Jacob Wessel, Adm'r., vs. The heirs at law of John H. Tiedeman. } Petition for sale of Real Estate.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the heirs at law of John H. Tiedeman, are non-residents. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made to the heirs of the said John H. Tiedeman, to appear at the next term of this Court, and show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted.
Teste, SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.
January 20th, 1854 20-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT.—December Term, 1853.
S. & D. TELLER, vs. SIMON STROUSE, } Original attachment.
ON MOTION in open Court, it is *Ordered*, That a conditional judgment for the sum of eight hundred and eighty-four 89-100 dollars, with interest, be rendered in favor of the Plaintiff, and that the property levied upon by the Sheriff in this case be condemned, to satisfy the said Plaintiff's Judgment. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the "Wilmington Journal," for six weeks, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to plead, answer or demur, or Judgment final will be taken against him.
Teste: SAM'L. R. BUNTING.
January 20th, 1854 20-6w

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company for renewal of Certificate No. 360, for five shares of the Capital Stock of said Company, which Certificate is lost or mislaid. BENNETT FLANNER,
Administrator of Jonah C. McFarlane.
Jan. 13th, 1854 19-6w

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale Three Stores on Market street; one occupied by G. R. French, one by J. R. Reston & Co., and the other by T. H. Howey; also the property occupied by C. DuPre & Co., and others, at the corner of Front and Princess streets, and extending on Princess street towards the river. A lot on Front street, running to the river, including a wharf known as the Beatty Wharf; a Lot on the corner of Front and Ann streets, his late residence, now occupied by Mr. Ferguson; a Lot on the corner of Third and Ann streets; The Palo Alto House and Lot; a Lot on Fourth street extending to Boundary, and half a Lot on Boundary, adjoining the same; two small lots with dwellings near the old Poor House, on Boundary street; also a summer residence on Masonboro' Sound, and about 1000 acres of land near Elizabeth River and Brunswick county.
The above property, or such portion thereof as shall not be otherwise disposed of previous to that time, will be sold at public auction in Wilmington, on the second Monday in March next. DAN'L B. BAKER.
January 13, 1854 19-ts

SASH, BLIND AND DOOR FACTORY.
THE subscriber is prepared to fill all orders for Sashes, Blinds and Doors, at the shortest notice. The work will be well executed, with the best of materials. He will also keep constantly on hand a good supply of all the sizes most commonly used—will be thankful to those disposed to encourage home manufactures. Call and examine my work before sending your orders North. S. P. IVEY.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 13, 1854 19-7t

NEW FIRM.
HALLETT, GARRASON & CO., Hallettsville, Long Creek, N. C., respectfully intimate to the citizens of New Hanover and adjacent counties, that they have succeeded the late firm of B. & R. C. Hallett, in their business at the above place, and would inform their friends that they have on hand, and are constantly receiving, every kind of GOODS suitable to the wants of Planters, Farmers and others; which they offer for sale at low remunerating prices.—Their present stock consists, in part, of Groceries of all kinds; Flour, Corn, Bacon, Pork and Cheese; Ahum and Sack Salt; Hardware—comprising Turpentine and Coopers' Tools; Iron and Nails of all sizes; Boots and Shoes of every description; Dry Goods in variety; Ready-made Clothing; Hats and Caps; Saddlery and Harness; Paints, Oils, Drugs, Medicines, &c., &c., &c.
With a large and extensive assortment of minor articles, too numerous to notice in the limits of this advertisement, but necessary on the Plantation, Farm, and in the Household.—It is the aim of the advertisers to keep on hand every article suitable to the wants of country residents, which they will offer for sale at as LOW PRICES as equity in business will allow; and they trust, with unremitting attention to business, to give general satisfaction.
New Hanover co., N. C., Jan. 13th, 1854 19-1m

ALL persons are hereby forbid hunting, fishing, feeding or penning stock on my land, on Island Creek.
Dec 30—17-tf] M. C. NIXON.

State of North Carolina, } *Court of Pleas and Quarter*
SAMPSON COUNTY. } *Sessions.*
November Term, 1853.
Allen Barbary, vs. John Elvin, Hosea James, Matthew O. Cole, Wm. J. and Charles B., Mary A., Sarah Rhoda, Ann & Joseph Cole. } Petition for Division of Slaves.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Elvin, Hosea James Cole and others, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday of February next, and plead, answer or demur, to said petition, otherwise the allegation therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the petition will be heard exparte as to them.
Witness, J. R. BEAMAN, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Clinton, the 3d Monday of November, 1853, and 78th year of American Independence.
J. R. BEAMAN, Clerk.
Dec. 21, 1853. 17-6t

NEW GOODS. Just received from New York and Baltimore, and now in store, a large assortment of Groceries, Liquors, Provisions and Fruit, consisting in part—
20 bags Rio Coffee; 10 do. Java; 4 hhds. prime P. R. and N. O. Sugar; 20 bbls. Clarified Sugars, A., B. C.; 10 do. Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated; 10 half bbls. choice St. Croix; 4 half boxes Loaf; 25 bbls. Rectified Whiskey; 10 do. very fine Old Monongahela; 10 do. choice Old Rye; 20 do. N. E. Rum; 10 half bbls. choice Rye Whiskey; 10 bbls. City Mess Pork; 50 boxes Raisins—(new crop); 20 bbls. Apples; 1000 lbs. Nuts, (assorted,) viz: Almonds, Pecans, Brazil Filberts; 30,000 Cigars, choice brands; 20 boxes Tobacco; 20 do. Rose Mill Snuff; 5 half bbls. Lorillard do; 20 boxes Colgate's and Boston No. 1 Soaps; 20 do. Adamantine Candles; 10 do. Col. Tallow do.; 5 do. Sperm and Wax do.; 25 boxes Stuart & Bussing's Candy—assorted; Matches; Woodware; Dimajons, &c. &c
Those wishing to purchase, will please give me a call, as I will sell the above goods low for cash.
Dec. 29. WILLIAM H. McKOY.

IRON RAILING
AND ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.
THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of the United States that they are prepared to fill orders for all kinds of Iron Work, such as Railings for public or private Parks, Gardens, Steps, Balconies, Verandahs, Cemeteries, &c. Also, Settees, Chairs, Tables, Grey Hounds, Cast Iron Lambs, New Foundland Dogs, Iron Stairs, Doors, Shutters, Guards, Gates, and all kinds of Ornamental and Architectural Iron Works.
They pay particular attention to enclosing Cemetery Lots, having the largest and handsomest assortment in the country. Persons desiring to make selections of patterns, and know the cost of work, by addressing the subscribers will receive by return of mail printed designs of work and list of prices. All orders entrusted to us will receive prompt attention. HOOD & CO.,
No. 121 North Tenth street, Philadelphia.
Jan. 6, 1854. 18-3m

NOTICE.
I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION in Bladen county, lying on the east side of Cape Fear River, near White Hall, 35 miles from Wilmington. From this point, the River is at all times navigable.
The Farm contains from 600 to 700 acres of good superior Low Grounds for farming. A portion of this 600 or 700 acres is entirely free from overflow of freshets. There is a Mill seat on this place, and a comfortable Dwelling, together with all necessary buildings for farming purposes.
Besides the farming land, there are about 1400 acres of high land, 250 or 260 acres of which is under cultivation, and the balance woodland, of which 1200 acres are pine land, with 3 tasks of boxes now cut on it.
Besides the farm, I also offer for sale a considerable body of land in Colly Swamp, which contains a large quantity o Cypress timber on it. WM. L. MOORE.
Jan. 6, 1854. 18-tf
☞Weekly Herald copy tf

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DuPRE.
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders.

C. MYERS, HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM.—All accounts contracted at this Establishment previous to January 1st, 1854, are now ready for settlement. Call and get (and pay) your bills [Jan. 13.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

MACHINERY OIL.—Just received a small quantity of Machinery Oil as a sample. *Warranted not to gum or heat* It is equal to the best Sperm oil, and at much less price, and entirely free from Rosin, oil, &c. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

400 OUNCES Sulph Quinine, (Powers & Weightman;) 100 ounces Sulph Quinine, (French;) 3 gross Seidlitz Powders, 59 lbs. Gum Opium; 100 lbs. Gum Camphor; 4 gross Preston's Yeast Powders; 26 lbs. Calomel, 50 lbs. Rhubarb; 10 do. Ipecac; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask S. C. Soda, &c., &c. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas. Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st

SILVER'S PAINT.—50 bbls. Silver's Metallic Fire proof Paint, assorted colours. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—

10,000 lbs.	White Lead, Pure;	
6,000 "	" "	Extra;
5,000 "	" "	No. 1;
500 "	Chrome Green, in Oil;	
100 "	" Yellow, "	
500 "	Yellow Ochre, "	
500 "	Spanish Brown, "	
500 "	Venetian Red, "	

10 bbls. Red Ochre; 50 bbls. Silver's Metalic Paint; 10 bbls. Blake's Fire proof Paint, &c., &c., &c. For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.
Let the Afflicted Read And Ponder!
☞*More than 500 persons in the City of Richmond, Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures performed by*
CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.
THE great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, Carter's Spanish Mixture. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.
For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth to its pristine vigor and strength.
For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the me'icines ever heard of.
A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Richmond, Va., by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle.
None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Druggists.
Principal Depots at M. WARD, CLOSE & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York.
T. W. DYOTT & SONS, and JENKINS & HARTSHORNE, Philadelphia.
BENNETT & BEERS, No. 125 Main St., Richmond, Va.
And for sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington N. C. and Druggists generally. [May 13, 1853—36-1y

DR. STRONG'S
COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.
THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation and all lingering diseases.
As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of Piles, after all other remedies fail.
They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Billous Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.
Also,
DR. STRONG'S
PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS.
A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Heart, Inflamation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.
WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE
These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient.—One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarasparillas that was ever made, and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.
They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.
Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine.
Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the Planter's Almanac gratis, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.
Both kinds of the above named Pills are for sale in Wilmington, N. C. by W. H. Lippitt and C. & D. DuPre, Druggists, who also keep a supply of DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS, and DR. HULL'S CELEBRATED PILLS, which stop the Chills and Fever the first day, and do not sicken the stomach or operate on the bowels.
May 27, '53 38-1y

HUTCHESON'S CELEBRATED OINTMENT.
For Piles, Ulcers, Fresh Cuts, White Swellings, Sore Breasts of Females, Sore Throat, and all kinds of Cutaneous Diseases.
IN PILES—that common and annoying disease—it never fails to effect a cure, no matter in what form or of how long standing, if faithfully administered. The proprietors have in their possession a large number of Certificates, from some of the most respectable citizens in the State of Virginia, who have been relieved by its use, a number of which accompany each Box. We give the following:
BOTETOURT COUNTY, Va., Nov. 8th, 1851.
MR. HUTCHESON—
Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in saying that the box of your Pile Ointment I obtained from you, has entirely cured me; it gave me relief in fifteen minutes after making the first application.
I had been afflicted with Piles for eight or ten years, and had tried a number of remedies, without any benefit. I think your remedy superior to any I have ever tried.
Yours, respectfully,
CHRISTIAN BAKER
BOTETOURT COUNTY, Oct. 9th, 1853.
MR HUTCHESON—
Dear Sir:—I feel it to be my duty to say a word upon the merits of your Celebrated Ointment. I am constrained, from experience, to pronounce it the best Healing and Pain Killing Agent I have even seen employed. A few months since, my little son got one of his legs broken, after which he was carried a considerable distance, which caused extreme soreness of the broken limb; I applied your Ointment, and in less than three hours all soreness had disappeared. A short time since, a member of my family was taken with malignant sore throat, and I unhesitatingly say that, within one hour after the first application, he was almost entirely relieved. I write for the benefit of the suffering.
Yours, &c.,
J. G. SPERRY
Prepared by W. HUTCHESON & CO., Amsterdam, Botetourt county, Va. Price—50 cents and $1 each per bottle.
☞For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Wm. H. Lippitt, Druggist.
December 2d, 1853 13-6m

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber's celebrated ROUND SHAVES, may be found at Southerlin & Black's, and J. M. Robinson's.—A fair trial is all that is required to give satisfaction.
Jan. 6, 1854.—18-3m L. WOOD

PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber having determined on going South, offers for sale his Plantation, on the North-east River, nine miles North of Wilmington, containing five hundred acres, four hundred acres of which are Uplands and the ballance Swamp. About one hundred acres of the above Lands are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; and there are upon the premises a neat and comfortable dwelling house and all necessary out-buildings—all new and well built. The above named Lands afford unsurpassed facilities for getting to market, being situated on the North-east branch of the Cape Fear River—navigable at all seasons—and within a half mile of the Railroad. R. J. HOWARD.
Dec. 9th, 1853 14-2m

WALKING

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 27, 1854.

Daily paper one year..... $6,00 } Invariably
Weekly..... 2,50 } in advance.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

We are requested to give notice, that a general Meeting of the Democrats of New Hanover County, will be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on TUESDAY, MARCH 14th, 1854—being Tuesday of County Court week—for the purpose of sending Delegates to the State Convention, for the nomination of a Democratic Candidate for Governor. It will also devolve upon the meeting to consider the organization of the party in this County, with reference to the August elections for Governor and Members of the Legislature.

A full attendance is earnestly requested, as it is important that the whole matter should fully and fairly be considered and decided upon.

January 6, 1854. 18-tm

The Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement.

We must confess to having entertained a very considerable apathy, if not indifference, in regard to this public improvement,—not because of underrating its importance, or the benefits likely to accrue from it *when completed*. But the *when* has troubled us.—Our hopes have been so often excited only to end in disappointment,—the time of completion has been so often postponed—the calculations made, and the expectations raised have so often proved illusory, that we had given up looking for it, determined to trust it altogether to the fates and chances, with a belief that perhaps it might be finished and put in operation sometime or other, and if so, it might be looked upon as so much clear gain. It is probable that our view of the matter was not sufficiently hopeful; and, indeed, we are pleased to think that, at length, there is a strong prospect of light breaking in upon the darkness which has surrounded this subject, and that, within a reasonable time—say the present year—the work may, to a very considerable extent, be made available—a consummation devoutly to be wished. Even in that case, we do not pretend to anticipate the almost fabulous advantages foretold by the sanguine or speculative, but we *do* look for results of a solid and permanent character, if only from the trade of the country opened up; in its agricultural resources and the products of the forest, which will seek an outlet here, to the mutual advantage of the town and the Counties, this placed in connection with it. There is timber, naval stores, and agricultural produce sufficient to make a very valuable addition to our trade, without taking at all into accounnt the mineral resources of the Deep River country. That these latter are considerable, we think no reasonable doubt can exist; and even placing their productiveness at a point far below the speculations which have been made, their value to the country can hardly be exaggerated. All these sources will, beyond question, afford an abundant and profitable circulation to fill this new artery connecting Wilmington with the interior.

The chief difficulties and delays encountered with the Deep River improvement, have resulted from an under-estimate of the obstacles to be overcome, as well as the actual labor to be accomplished. We feel certain, that before all is over, the navigation will cost fully twice as much as Col. Thompson's original estimates; how far the time consumed in construction has overrun that calculated for, we need not say. But even at a cost of half a million, the work, if it answers the purpose, will be cheap. Even after the delay that has been experienced in its construction, its going into operation the present year will be highly welcome. We think then its stock may attain a value in the market. We see no reason why it should not even rise to par, or, perhaps, go over that point.

Appointments to Office.

We have no sort of objection to the Herald of this place, or anybody else in any other place, believing and stating, if they should think proper to do so, that we feel ourselves at full liberty to comment upon any appointment that the President may make, and that we intend to avail ourselves of such liberty to its fullest extent, and this without any deviation from the strictest rules of party fidelity, as understood by us. What we have objected to, and still object to, is the factious clamor raised by disappointed aspirants—not because of the incapacity of those appointed, but because they themselves had not been chosen in preference to those who were. We have very little doubt that the President himself is conscious of the fact that Sanders' appointment to London was a bad one; but whether he is or is not, cannot alter our own opinions upon the subject. Other bad appointments, we presume, have been made, because bad appointments have been made under *every* Administration since the foundation of the Government, and must continue to be made under every one, so long as the Government lasts. To claim an exemption from this rule on behalf of the present, would be to pretend that President Pierce and his Cabinet possess an infallibility denied to all the rest of mankind.

But the factious opposition which is made to General Pierce's appointments contains one of the most conclusive acknowledgements of the impregnability of his recommendations and measures—of what, in fact, constitutes his policy; since, if these latter presented any vulnerable point, opposition would not waste its energies upon the mere unimportant outworks.

As for Mr. Guthrie and the removal of Collector Bronson, it is proper to remember that it was Bronson, who, while holding an appointment under the United States, first meddled in State politics. After the meeting of the Democratic Convention in the State of New York, and the subsequent movements, which resulted in the nomination of two tickets, the "Softs" held a meeting in New York and invited Bronson to attend. Instead of simply declining, Mr. Bronson took occasion to write an answer, *for publication*, denouncing the "Softs" in the bitterest terms, and avowing active partizanship with the "Hards." This from the immaculate Collector Bronson! It was *after* this, and after Bronson's peculiarly discriminative coarse in the Custom-House had evinced a disposition upon his part to use his official position as an engine for promoting the "Hards" and repressing the "Softs," that Mr. Guthrie wrote admonishing him against such interference. The whole interference was on Bronson's part; Mr. Guthrie simply rebuked it in words, whereas his first course ought to have been removal.

In conclusion, we repeat that no higher tribute can be paid to any Administration having the charge of such immense and complicated interests as those of the Federal Government, than is contained in the simple fact, that the violence of opponents, or the malignanity of traitors can find only some paltry appointments upon which to spend their fury.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The attention of the citizens of New Hanover county, is respectfully called to the Advertisement of S. D. Wallace, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Superintendents, relative to the Common School Districts of said county.

SMALL POX.—We learn that a report is in circulation, to the effect that the Small Pox had made its appearance in Clinton, Sampson county. We have been requested by several respectable gentlemen of Sampson county, to state that the report is without the least foundation.

We also learn that a similar report has been circulated relative to our own town, which is also untrue. There has been only one case of the disease in this county, and it broke out some fifteen days ago, some twenty miles from town, on the W. & R. Railroad, and the patient, we learn, is convalescent.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we have received the following note:

CLINTON, January 24th, 1854.

MR. EEITOR—Dear Sir:—Having seen a notice in the Fayetteville Observer of this week, of a rumor that there is Small Pox in our village, we the town commissioners, deem it necessary, both for the good of our school and the village, that the report be contradicted. We certify that there is not now a case of Small Pox nearer our village than Duplin county, nor has there been to the best of our knowledge.

A. A. McKAY, In't. of Police.
J. M. MOSELY, ALFRED JOHNSON, H. A. BIZZELL, ISAAC BOYKEN. } Town Commissioners.

MILITARY FUNERAL.—Wednesday afternoon the German Volunteers turned out to accompany the remains of Mr. Jacob Bonsold, late a member of their Company, to his last resting place. The funeral was conducted with the usual impressive ceremonies appropriate to such occasions; while the draped ensign and solemn music from the Amateur Brass Band added much to the mournful effect of the pageant. He was interred in the Presbyterian Burying Ground.

ANNUAL MEETING.—The Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, met at Odd Fellows' Hall, in this town, Wednesday, at 11½ o'clock A. M. Dr. B. K. Hennegan, of Marion District, S. C., was called to the Chair, and Wm. Rogers, of Sumter District, S. C, and G. R. French, of Wilmington, were appointed Secretaries. No business of any importance was transacted. The meeting adjourned to 10 o'clock yesterday (Thursday) morning.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Committee, appointed at the last Democratic Convention, met in Raleigh on the 20th inst., and recommended Monday the 19th day of April next, as the proper time, and the city of Raleigh as the proper place for the meeting of the next Democratic Convention. Of course we approve of this, since it is the time and place we would have proposed, had the matter been placed in our hands, as indeed we signified some time since.

☞ The steamer Northern Light arrived at New York on the 24th inst., with 300 passengers, $847,381 in gold, and San Francisco dates to the 31st of December. The Northern Light came in contact, off Cape Hatteras, with the Schooner Sarah Ann, from Maine, for Wilmington, North Carolina. The Schooner was sunk, but the crew were saved.

It would seem that the Filibustiers in Lower California had not been captured as previously reported, but had, after being besieged from the 5th to the 14th inst., rallied out in the night and drove off the besiegers, who fled, leaving behind them arms, ammunition, etc. Other reinforcements for the Filibustiers were on their way.

The weather in California had been delightful, but the miners were disappointed in not having sufficient rain to fill the canals or wash out the small gulches. New discoveries had been made on the Eastern head branches of the Sacramento. The miners at Shasta intend to expel the China-men.

Nearly $68,000,000 in gold was manifested last year at the San Francisco Custom-House.

The farmers were sowing immense quantities of wheat, and the season was unusually favourable.

The Governor of Sonora, had issued a proclamation against the Filibustiers, denouncing them as pirates and robbers.

Oregon intends shortly to apply for admission into the Union as a State. Her population being now estimated at 50.000.

Congress.

During the last week, Messrs. Walsh and Cutting, of New York, delivered speeches in the House of Representatives upon the difficulties in New York.—That of Mr. Walsh was characteristic of the redoubtable "Mike"—who, by the way, is now "Mr. Walsh," with all the opponents of the administration who act under the lead of the immaculate Editor of the New York Herald. Mr. Cutting's speech was different; in fact, it was eloquent and able, as might have been expected from that gentleman, who stood high as a lawyer and an accomplished scholar and Orator. In one thing, however, the efforts of both gentlemen had a tendency to the same point, and at least showed what we are to understand by the phrase "independent support," as used by the "hards" towards the Administration. It means simply the bitterest opposition. Among these "hards," there are men of high character and pure motives, but the majority of the leaders are simply disappointed office hunters, and the burden of their complaint is with reference to the appointments. No ability or zeal can give such an issue a permanent hold on the popular mind or heart. It is no great measure of policy affecting the million, or involving the honor of the nation. It is simply a squabble between A and B, who have got the offices, and C and D, who have not. No puffing or fussing can make the affair national or permanent.

☞ A subscriber at Ellisville wishes his paper changed to the address of Mr. L. D. Cain, but he forgot to sign his name to the letter, and we are unable to make the change.

HIGH PRICE.—A small wharf lot, in Lower Fayetteville, unimproved, belonging to the estate of the late Doyle O'Hanlon, was sold at auction last week for $1800. At the time of sale, it was in the condition of "the Little Frenchman's Water Lots," so humorously related by Gen. Morris—it was entirely under water.—*Fay. Obs. 23d inst.*

The property known as the O'Hanlon Wharf, lying next to Mr. Casidey's Ship Yard, together with the dwelling house and lot east of it, on Castle street, in this town, sold on Tuesday last at six thousand dollars.

HOMICIDE.—We learn that a fight took place at Rockfish village, near this place, about 3 weeks ago, in which a man named Jos. Edwards, a resident on the eastern side of Cape Fear river, received wounds of which he recently died. The circumstances, as far as we have learned, are these: A man by the name of Jonathan Baker was whipping his wife, when the deceased interferred (at the urgent solicitations of the woman) and prevented him from further violence, Baker then struck Edwards on the head with an axe, which caused the death as above stated. Baker was pursued into Robinson county by officer J. J. Philips, who arrested him and brought him to this place, where he is now confined in Jail to await his trial.

Fayetteville Carolinian, 21st.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—We observe, that in the case of Elizabeth E. Potter's Ex'r vs. Samuel R. Potter and *al.*, in error, from the Circuit Court of the District of North Carolina, which was argued at the present term of the Supreme Court of the United States, by Mr. Badger, for the plaintiff, and Gov. Graham and Mr. W. S Bryan, for the defendant, Mr. Justice Daniel has delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Court below, by which the bill was dismissed.

Raleigh Register.

The N. C. Statesman.

We copy the following card from the Raleigh papers of the 21st inst.:

A CARD.

The publishers of the "NORTH CAROLINA STATESMAN" regret to announce that with the single exception of the subscribers in the town of Wilmington a general disregard of the terms of the Prospectus, and the notice in the first number of the paper, has caused the withdrawal of MR. CANTWELL, the editor, and the suspension of the paper until the pleasure of the other subscribers is known.

Proposing nothing less than the vindication of the policy declared by the entire Democratic party in the last Legislature, upon the passage of the Bynum resolutions, and therefore obliged to oppose a "settled policy" on the part of the Federal Government, it would be folly in two individuals to expect successfully to prosecute that purpose, without ample means, and a very general support.

The list with which they have been honored, and for which they return their sincere thanks, is, it is true, unusually large and respectable, yet is that aid wanting, and they are therefore constrained to believe either that the public mind in North Carolina is indifferent to such a discussion, or the parties whom they, at one time, supposed to be interested in maintaining it lack a very necessary confidence in their own ability to conduct it, to a successful issue: "Like as the children of Ephraim, who being harnessed and carrying bows, *turned themselves back, in the day of battle.*"

Therefore self respect, and the dictates of an honorable impulse alike impose upon them, in the absence of other and early assurances, to discontinue the paper.

This determination will involve no one but the Publishers in pecuniary loss; for in the meanwhile they will return to subscribers every dollar of the partial payments they have received, without deduction for any expenses of the publication.

Raleigh, Jan. 1854.

Later from Rio—Decline in Coffee.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.—The barque Antelope has arrived here, from Rio de Janeiro Dec. 5. She reports that Coffee has declined to three a four hundred reis.

The San Francisco Rescuers.

BOSTON, Jan. 18—A meeting was held at the Exchange to-day to get up a testimonial to the San Francisco rescuers, Robert B. Forbes presiding. A committee was appointed, and $1,500 subscribed on the spot.

Health of Mr. Bodisco and Mr. Hobbie.

WASHINGTON, Jan 19.—Mr. Bodisco continues very ill, but is not considered in immediate danger. Mr. Hobbie is easier.

Death of Judge Charlton.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 18.—Judge Robert M. Charlton, late United States Senator, died here this morning, at 2 o'clock.

Reported Wreck of a Passenger Vessel with 144 Lives.

HALIFAX, Jan. 20.—It is reported here that the brig Mary Jane, from Dublin, bound to New York, with passengers, has gone ashore near the Jedoe ledges, and, out of 150 souls on board, only six are said to have been saved. The rumor needs confirmation. The particulars will be transmitted as soon as possible.

Railroad Collision.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 20.—Two freight trains came in collision last night on the Cleveland and Cincinnati railroad, near Shelby. Both engines were smashed, and several cars shattered, but fortunately no lives were lost.

Ice in the Susquehanna.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Jan. 20.—The ice in the Susquehanna moved this afternoon sufficiently to allow the ferry-boats to pass. The passengers from Philadelphia got through with about two hours' detention.

The Missouri Compromise.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Documents are in circulation here calling a meeting of citizens for next week against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and legalization of slavery in the Territory of Nebraska. The papers are signed by many of the first names in the city, and are filling up fast.

Later from Havana.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.—The U. S. mail steamship Crescent City, has arrived at New York from Havana. She brought, however, nothing new. Communication with St. Thomas had been suspended in consequence of the prevalence of the cholera there.

Great Hurricane at Brandon.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22—The town of Brandon, Vt., has been nearly destroyed by a hurricane, which extended nearly half a mile in width, and was accompanied by heavy rain and lightning. All the streams overflowed, and the loss was immense.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The steamship Niagara, with Liverpool dates to the 6th January, arrived at Halifax this morning.

Since the sailing of the last steamer, flour in the Liverpool market has advanced 6d a 10d. per barrel; corn had advanced 1s a 2s. Provisions were firm. Cotton commanded full prices as per previous steamer. The sales of the week amounted to 31,000 bales. Coffee was firmer. Sugar and molasses steady. Money market stringent. Consols 92¾.—Breadstuffs of all kinds are active at firm prices.—American stocks were firm.

The Manchester market was dull.

The political news is unimportant. Eastern affairs are very complicated and warlike.

It is believed that the Czar will not accept a pacific note.

A general European war is almost inevitable.

France and England are much excited. Germany is also excited.

There has been no farther fighting, but all efforts to negotiate peace have as yet proved abortive.

Supreme Court.

The following opinions have been delivered in the Supreme Court:

By NASH, C. J. In Gwyn v. Gwyn, in Equity from Caswell, directing a reference to the Master.—Also, in McCormick v. Munroe, from Cumberland, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Buie v. Shipman, from Bladen, affirming the judgment.

By Pearson, J. In Corbitt v. Corbitt, in Equity, from Caswell. Also, in State v. McIntyre et al., from New Hanover, directing the Superior Court to proceed to judgment against the defendants. Also, in Chancy v Baldwin, from Columbus, affirming the judgment.

By Battle, J. In McRae v. Seary, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment. Also, in Ingram v. Hoyle, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Yates v. Cole, in Equity, from Richmond, dismissing the bill with costs.

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to see among us, Mr. W. C. Bettencourt, Collector of the Port of Wilmington, N C. and Mr E. D. Hall, Sheriff of the county of New Hanover, which Wilmington is the county seat of. They come upon a commission connected with the construction of a new jail; and visit the Norfolk Jail, which has been highly spoken of as a place of security and comfort.

Messrs. Hall and Bettencourt are deservedly popular men in their communities, both democrats, and clever gentlemen. Mr. Hall is a young man, comparatively; Mr. Bettencourt has been identified with the democratic party in N. C. through all its trials and struggles in defeat up to the culmination of its success.—*Portsmouth Va. Globe.*

Death of the Russian Minister.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Mr. Alexandre de Bodisco, who for the past fifteen years, or thereabouts, has filled the post of Russian Envoy at Washington, died last night at midnight, after a painful illness of some weeks. Mr. Bodisco was for some time Charge d' Affaires at Stockholm, whence he was sent in the capacity of Minister to Washington. A few years after his arrival here, he married Miss Williams, of Georgetown, a very young and remarkably beautiful American lady. By her he had seven children, who are now left fatherless at a tender age.

Mr. Bodisco was chiefly distinguished by remarkable financial abilities. During his long service in Europe he accumulated a considerable capital, which joined to an intelligent economy on his large salary here—$20,000 per annum—enabled him in this country to carry on speculations on a large scale in lands and stocks, and especially in loans for the Mexican war. The property left by him must exceed half a million of dollars.

COUNTERFEIT.—The Charleston Evening News has been shown a counterfeit twenty dollar note of the Bank of Georgetown, S. C. The signatures of the President and Cashier are executed with such skill as might escape detection even by the parties themselves, but the counterfeit is in other respects entirely different from the genuine bill. In the counterfeit in a vignette, on the left hand side, there is an eagle surmounting a shield, holding a scroll in its beak, with the words "State Sovereignty," "National Union." On the right is a full length female figure in armour. The genuine bill contains no such vignette. The paper of the genuine note has a yellowish tint, while the counterfeit is white.

Important Proclamation.

The subjoined important proclamation, issued by the President of the United States, will be read with interest. It relates to a subject which has attracted a large share of public attention, and will be received with general approbation. It shows that the President is determined to interpose to maintain the integrity of the laws against violation; and to this end he calls upon all good citizens to discountenance the proceedings alluded to, requiring all public officers to exert their authority to arrest and bring to trial all offenders. This step was called for by the intelligence received by the President, and will be properly appreciated.—*Washington Union.*

By the President of the United States—A Proclamation. Whereas information has been received by me that an unlawful expedition has been fitted out in the State of California with a view to invade Mexico—a nation maintaining friendly relations with the U. States—and that other expeditions are organizing within the United States for the same unlawful purpose; and whereas certain citizens and inhabitants of this country, unmindful of their obligations and duties, and of the rights of a friendly power, have participated, and are about to participate, in these enterprises, so derogatory to our national character, and so threatening to our tranquility, and are thereby incurring the severe penalties imposed by law against such offenders:

Now, therefore, I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, have issued this my proclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise or expedition that the penalties of the law denounced against such conduct will be rigidly enforced; and I exhort all good citizens, as they regard our national character, as they respect our laws or the laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discountenance, and by all lawful means prevent, such criminal enterprises; and I call upon all officers of this government, civil and military, to use any efforts which may be in their power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender.

* * * * Given under my hand and the seal of
* L. S. * the United States, at Washington, this
* * * * eighteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and the seventy-eighth of the independence of the United States. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

The Soule Duel.

The following is the official statement of the result of the duel between Mr. Neville Soule and the Duke of Alba, made by the seconds:

MADRID, Dec. 15, 1853.

The undersigned, seconds and witnesses of the encounter which took place in the afternoon of Wednesday, Dec. 14, between his Excellency the Duke of Alba, and Mr. Neville Soule, do hereby declare that the same commenced at 20 minutes before 4 o'clock of that afternoon, and was suspended at 10 minutes before 4 o'clock, and being renewed five minutes later, was again suspended at 5 minutes past 4 o'clock. The undersigned, having perceived that the fatigue of both of the combatants proceeded from the bad state of the ground, and still more from the great weight of the Spanish swords with which they fought, changed these for other lighter ones, with which the combat being again renewed at 10 minutes past four, was continued until the undersigned thought themselves obliged to give a new rest to the combatants, which was repeated three times more, and for the space of five minutes each.

As in the last but one of these pauses there had been an occasion in which the combatants drew near, and addressed to each other courteous words, the seconds believed that the time had arrived to see if any means could be found to put an end to the duel with honor to both parties, by taking advantage of that favorable incident; and although this could not then be effected, in the following pause, still persisting in that idea, they succeeded in procuring, on the very ground, a reconcilliation, frank, loyal, and without conditions, equally honorable to both antagonists.

In consequence of this, the undersigned agreed immediately in declaring the combat definitely settled, annulling completely its causes, and destroying all the writings which had passed between the combatants during the whole course of the affair.

(Signed,) JOSE DE LA CONCHA,
Count of PUNONROSTRO, Lt. Gen.,
HON. J. PERRY, Sec. of Lega.,
LORENZO M. DEBOSCH,
Col. of Cavalry.

Distructive Conflagration in Portland, Me.

Our Custom House—formerly called the Exchange Building—is in ruins. The most destructive and disastrous fire that has visited our city for many years, occurred between the hours of 5 and 9 of Sunday morning, Jan. 6, completely destroying our noble Custom House, and a vast amount of public and private property. The building itself was one of the finest public edifices of the country, and cannot be replaced short of $300,000. Its principal room was a far better one then that in the Custom House of Boston, New York, or Philadelphia.

In addition to the several offices connected with the collection of the customs, there was in the same building, our city Post office, the United States Court room, with the offices of the Marshal of the United States, the Clerks of the United States Circuit and District Courts, the Atlantic Bank, the Commercial News Room, I. S. Bailey's book store, and the extensive and valuable collection of the Natural History Society.

Out of the building nothing was saved except a portion of the contents of the Post Office, and a part of Bailey's books, except such matters as were secured by safes. The condition of these is not yet fully known, but the belief is that the large safe in the Custom House, in the second story, containing specie and the valuable papers of the Government is uninjured. The vault of the Atlantic Bank is not yet opened, and its outer door is slightly sprung so that it will probably have to be forced.

All the furniture of the Custom House, and all its books and papers not in the safe, are burned. It was impossible to enter the Custom House rooms, and everything is gone except what the safe contains.

The Court-room furniture, the Law Library, and Judge Ware's valuable private Library, were all destroyed. The Library of Judge Ware cannot be replaced with money. It contained a choice collection of works on International law, Admiralty and the Civil Law, principally in foreign language, containing numerous original notes and references.—*State of Maine.*

UNFORTUNATE AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—A higly respected gentleman of Petersburg, whose name we with old from motives of consideration for the feelings of the distressed family, of which he is a member, was, last Saturday night, the innocent committer of a deed which will cause him many a bitter pang of grief in the future. He was awakened about eleven o'clock by some noise in the yard, which is at the rear of his residence, and rising quietly, he softly raised his window and looked out. Casting his eye in the direction of his chicken coop, which is at considerable distance from the house, he perceived something moving about which he thought was a small boy, but on account of the intervention of a very thick grape vine he could not be certain. He had two guns in the room, one loaded with slugs and the other with small shot; seizing hastily the latter, he dischaged it at the person, thinking to frighten him off, rather than expecting to hurt him. The intruder fell heavily to the ground, Mr. —— rushed from the house in an agony of excitement, and turned in the direction of the chicken coop. What was his anguish at the bloody sight that met his eyes? He had taken the wrong gun and killed —— his tallest Shanghai??—*Democrat.*

MECHANICAL TYPOGRAPHER.—R. S. Thomas, of Wilmington, N. C., has invented an improved Typographer, or a machine for printing directly upon paper, so that ideas may be put in print without being written, and afterwards composed as in the ordinary manner. The invention consists in having a wheel, the axis of which is placed in permanent bearings, and having type attached to its periphry. Underneath this wheel there is a cylinder placed in a sliding frame, having the paper which receives the impression of the types wound around it. The type upon the wheel are inked by proper rollers, and both the wheel and the cylinder are operated by hand. A patent has been applied for.—*Scientific American.*

A CENTENARIAN'S TOE-NAIL.—Hannah, a negress, the property of Mrs Cairns, died in Petersburg on Tuesday night last, at the age of 128 a 130 years!—In order to preserve a relic of the aged woman, some curious person took the toe-nail from her right foot, and sent it to the Petersburg Express—the editor whereof thinks it could be made available for opening oysters. It is about two inches in length, a spiral shape, and two inches in circumference at the base.

Wreck of the Ship Chauncey Jerome—Live Saving Apparatus.

The New York Tribune has obtained from the first officer of the ship Chauncey Jerome, ashore on Long Beach, N. J., an account of the wreck of that ship, portions of which we extract on account of the interest it possesses as a detail of the successful use of the life-saving aparatus which modern humanity and science has provided for the shipwrecked mariner:

NARRATIVE OF THE FIRST OFFICER.

"At 9 o'clock on the evening of Wednesday, the 11th January, we sighted the Highland Lights, shortly after which, I think about 10 o'clock, we took on board a pilot and stood in for the shore for about half an hour, under double-reefed top-sails, and courses hauled up, wind S. S. E. We then braced up sharp and stood off shore, on the wind until 2 o'clock in the morning. Wore ship and stood in again until 4 o'clock; we then hanled the main topsail aback, and laid still until 6 o'clock. After 12 o'clock the fog became very dense and hid the lights on the shore; at 6 o'clock the weather was still foggy; on sounding we found ourselves in twelve fathom water, upon which the Pilot ordered the helm up immediately, to wear her round on the off-shore tack, but in wearing, she struck the beach when half-way round. The fog was still so dense that we were ignorant of our whereabouts; but supposed ourselves on the outer bar; on the clearing up of the fog, however, about half an hour afterwards, we found we had grounded on Long Branch Beach.

As soon as the ship struck, we clewed up the top-sails, and cleared away the boats; but the sea began to rise and the wind blew a gale right on shore, so that we could not launch them with any possibility of their riding through the breakers. The passengers were fearfully excited and rushed into the steerage pell mell for their little property, and then clambered into the boats as they hung upon the davits.—The futility of this course of conduct was explained to them, and they were at length induced to go below and wait until assistance could be obtained from the shore. By eight o'clock the sea was running at a fearful height, and as each breaker dashed against the ship it lifted her higher on the beach, and in receding let her down with great force upon the sand. By these repeated shocks the spars and blocks aloft began to give way, and fall upon the deck to the imminent danger of all upon deck. In consequence the pilot ordered the masts to be cut away; the Captain thought it would be advisable to wait a little longer, but finding that matters were only becoming still worse, he finally consented; and the weather rigging was accordingly cut away; the next breaker again lifted the ship, and her fore and main masts went by the board. The mizzen was left standing, but as the main mast went by the board it carried away the main topmast and all its gearing. This lightened the ship considerably, and the breakers carried her still nearer the shore. She continued to thump so heavily that no person could stand upon the deck, and the sea began to make a clean breach over her. Two surf boats had managed, at great peril, to get under our lee; into these we dropped a dozen passengers, and they returned to the shore, narrowly escaping being swamped.

The sea had now become too rough for a boat to be able to ride through the breakers, and the shoremen would not venture off again. The wind increased in fury, and the sea at length seemed absolutely ravenous for our destruction, as it sent huge swelling tongues of water over us and along our deck, licking up every movable object that lay around, and lashing into exultant foam as it broke around and swept it off. The fog between us and the shore had cleared up, and we could discover that the people, who had by this time assembled in considerable numbers on the beach, were making preparations to get a hawser to us from the shore. Soon we could see them coming along from the Government Station, about a mile to the southward, dragging one of Francis's Metallic Life boats, and a mortar and the Life Car. [For such emergencies there is one of these Stations situated at ten mile intervals, all along the shore. In each house there is wood ready set in the stove, and a supply of fuel, together with blankets and every necessary for the comfort of shipwrecked people. And to afford them assistance, one of Francis's Metallic Life Boats is kept upon a wheel frame, together with the Life Car, mortar, shot, hawsers, and other requisites, for the rescue of the shipwrecked.] When our people saw the approach of these implements they began to be a little stouter hearted, and the women ceased to cry.

About this time Capt. Cone descried the steamer Jamestown, from Norfolk, coming along through the fog, hailed her, and took a boat and four men and put off for her. At the time I was not aware that he had left, but afterwards I saw him get up the steamer's side, though he had considerable tossing about, and two or three times came near being swamped before he reached her. I did not see him or the men again that day, but he explained to me subsequently, that he hoped to get the steamer to come alongside and take off his passengers; failing in that, he deemed it his next best course to come to the city, and get a steam tug to come down to their assistance. The people on the shore had now got ready their mortar, and after planting a huge stake firmly in the sand, and made fast the hawser to it, they fired a 25 pound shot over us about midships. This shot had an eye in one side, to which about a foot of coile wire is attached; to the wire a rope is fastened; the mortar was loaded, and the shot put in and fired across us as I have stated. The rope was payed off from a pegged board as fast as the shot traversed through the atmosphere. By this line we attempted to haul in the hawser, but the strain broke it.

Another shot was then fired across our bows, and this time we safely hauled the hawser on board and secured it to the forward capstan and hauled taut.—Upon this hawser—about two inches in diameter, swinging as it was over the boiling surf and restless, hungry breakers—the whole of the remaining passengers, men, women and children, were to be conveyed ashore, and that too in safety, and without wetting a garment, although they would go through breakers twenty feet deep. We had no sooner got the hawser secured than the stern of our ship was dashed in by the sea. She had gone ashore head on, and lay with her head one quarter off the beach.—The shore being very shelving, her stern was consequently much lower than her head. She also rested on her larboard side, and the sea making against her stern with great force, snapping off her rudder, and tore off the planking under her transom. The sea having obtained entrance, washed clear through her cabins, filled her steerage, and dashed every particle of the passengers' baggage all to pieces, and compelled them to seek refuge in the forecastle. Mr. Wardle, the government officer in charge of the life saving apparatus, sent up the life car to take off our passengers, upon which the people—men, women and children—all came crowding into the forecastle as the life car came up over the hawser. This life car is about ten feet in length, about four feet wide and two and a half feet deep, built of corrugated iron. The car is boat-shaped, with an air-tight top, with a small door in the centre to admit passengers.

Five persons are stowed away inside the car at each trip. It is drawn to and from the shore by lines attached to each end—one from the shore, the other on the ship. The car is slung upon the hawser by means of rings at each end, and thus conveys the shipwrecked from the vessel to the shore, all through the heaviest surf. The car is air and water tight, with the exception of a few perforations which, while admitting the pure air, and letting out the foul, will not admit water. The time occupied in going between the ship and the shore was about five minutes, and during each trip the car was frequently overturned in the breakers. The car used was one of Francis' Metalic Patent and performed its work admirably. About thirty persons were brought safely ashore by it, and the remainder, consisting of the crew and some ten of the male passengers, refused to work her any longer, preferring to remain on board to working the car any longer that night, as darkness had come on and they were worn out with cold and long fasting and exposure. Myself and the Pilot came ashore the last of all that came that night, and left the ship in charge of the second mate."

IMPRESSIONS AT FIRST SIGHT.—This subject being brought up at the supper table, was getting talked over, when the lady who presided over the cups and tea, said "she always formed an idea of a person at first sight; and that idea she found was generally a correct one."

"Mamma," said her youngest son, in a shrill voice, that attracted the attention of all present.

"Well, my dear," said the fond mother; "what do you want?"

"I want to know," said Young America, "what you thought when you first saw me?"

There was no answer to this query; but we learn a general titter prevailed, and that Charlie was taken into the kitchen immediately by the servant.

Forest City Democrat.

The Administration.

We copy below an extract from a speech delivered by Major John Breckenridge, the eloquent member of Congress from Kentucky, at the late celebration of the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, in Washington, on the 9th inst.:

My friend from South Carolina (Mr. Orr) has referred to-night to the present condition of the democratic party. Before I say one word about the present, let me refer for one instant to the past. The maxims of Jefferson, and of Monroe, and of Jackson, are ours—they are our watchwords. The policy of this party has brought us to our present amazing height of national renown; and in claiming this I mean nothing disrespectful to any individual or party. Intending to say nothing offensive to any gentleman present of opposite opinions, I speak only of results as the proper consequence of democratic policy. [Cries of "Good! Good!"] This policy has framed your laws, managed your affairs, controlled your government, and done all in such a way that prosperity and abundance have continued to smile upon the land, and we now present to the world the spectacle of a people unoppressed by taxation, yet overburdened with revenue. Again, under its auspices, what vast domains have been added to the area of republican freedom. To it we are indebted for Louisiana, Texas, California, Oregon, Utah and New Mexico. It has carried honorably the flag of the republic across the continent, and in the victorious track of that flag have followed Christianity, civilization and the arts of peace. [Prolonged and enthusiastic applause.]

From the frozen regions of the north to the edge of the tropics, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, it has planted the germ of a free and independent empire to which Rome, in the heighth of her glory, could not be compared. [Loud cheers.] Withal it has so stimulated enterprise, rewarded labor, and extended commerce, that we see American society in every department moving forward by quick-step march to the music of industry's hum.

[A voice. We are going to have Cuba one of these days. Applause.]

To such a party we belong; and these are the monuments of its policy and its glory. What has been done, gentlemen, has been done in a manner not inconsistant with the constitution of our country. New states and new territories have been added. No state has been pressed so to the centre as to chafe her; no state has been driven off so as to move eccentrically; but each playing freely in its proper orbit, the whole system has moved on in beautiful harmony, without collision and without disorder. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, under these circumstances, with such a party, with such antecedents, and with such prospects, I, as an humble member of the democratic party, went to its convention in Baltimore in 1852 to nominate a candidate for the presidency. The party had been divided, broken by personal collisions, personal aspirations and personal antipathies, which had previously resulted in our defeat; and as I understood it, as the people understood it, we met together to lay upon the altar of oommon principles and common country past differences and past antipathies.—We did do it, and sealed the act by a bond, and that bond was a written declaration of political principles; and upon that written declaration of political principles we nominated a candidate for the presidency; we nominated a gentleman who had not been connected with the acerbities, the passions, and the collisions of the past, and yet a gentleman whose antecedents were such that he could become a pure and proper representative of these principles. [Applause.] He was elected triumphantly, and upon what? Upon the platform of political principles thus laid down.—And by whom was he elected? By the whole democratic party thus united upon this platform. [Renewed applause.]

Gentlemen—I advocated his election. I advocated it upon the principles of that platform. Since that time he has issued two addresses to his countrymen—one his inaugural, and the other his recent annual message to Congress. I have read them and read them carefully. I do not see anything in either which does not respond to the letter and spirit of the great platform of principles to which I have referred. The democrats of my State say so. [Applause.] Why, therefore, should any democrat look coldly upon or stand aloof from the present executive of the United States and his official advisers? Has he betrayed any principle? Has he been faithless to his great trust? No. Has he not, with a noble constancy, kept his eye constantly fixed upon the programme laid down before he was drawn from Concord, and has he not honestly endeavored to carry it into effect! [Applause] In the mean time, have not the laws been faithfully executed, the government administered with purity, and all our interests, at home and abroad, managed with signal ability? A great field opens here, but I have not now time to enter it. If I should put myself in opposition to the present executive, when I go home to render an account to my constituents, they would say, "you stumped the State a year ago in favor of the President on certain principles; has he adhered to them? Yes. Has he maintained them honestly? Yes. Then why do you oppose him? I oppose him because he appointed A, B and C to office in particular localities, when I thought he ought to have appointed D. E. and F."

These things are transient; they are temporary, below the level of the times and the occasion. [Applause.] As my friend from South Carolina said, to say that the President of the United States has succeeded in appointing in every instance the proper man to office, would be absurd. It would be gross sycophancy and flattery to say so; and I presume no man would be readier than the President himself to say that errors have been committed. In the first place, the President cannot personally know every human being in this confederacy of twenty-five millions of people; and, in the second place, if he knew every one, he must become infallible before he ceases to be liable to err. And infallibility is not an attribute of any man. [Applause.] Gentlemen, we need have no fears of serious opposition to the present administration inside the democratic party, because the basis of such opposition must be too narrow to form a party upon. [Prolonged applause.] I feel, gentlemen, that I am detaining you too long.

[Cries of go on! Go on! A voice—Go on! You are giving the public just what has been wanted.—Applause.]

I have but one word to say in reference to the disappointed—but one word. I am in favor of the union of the democratic party. [Great cheering] I believe it can exist, and I believe that it ought to exist. I believe, too, that before this congress closes its session, when those great questions come up upon which the party and the administration are to be tried, you will see the democratic party a unit.—[Loud cheers.] Heavens! Think of it! Think of this administration dragging its four years through upon a contemptible little issue of whether Tom, Dick or Harry was or was not properly appointed in the state of Kentucky or elsewhere! [Tremendous and prolonged cheering.] Think of it! Is there nothing higher? Is there nothing nobler? Is there no principle to advocate? Is there no meas

From the United States Economist.

Currency.

We alluded last week to the fact of the great demand for money or currency throughout the country, and its very limited manufacture in a metalic form. The deposits of gold at all the Mints have been, as per official reports, for the year, $56,378,095. Of this there has been coined into *money*, $11,149,101 at Philadelphia, $800.000 at Dahlonega, $802,918 at Charlotte and Dahlonega—making, in all, $12,752,019. The whole of the remainder was cast into ingots and bars—say, at Philadelphia, $40,624,056; at New Orleans, $1,420,000. Among ingots, bars or slugs, we include the $20 pieces, which are of no service as circulating coin. Thus, then, of the supply of gold, only one-fifth has been manufactured into coin; the rest has been put in an exportable shape only. The coinage of silver has been large, however—at Philadelphia, $7,849,121, at New Orleans, $1,225,000, together, $9,074,121—making, with the gold coin, a supply of money amounting to $21,826,140. Of this probably little has been exported, because the $20 ingots are preferred for that purpose. All the Mints have been worked to their utmost capacity, and money has been in great demand; nevertheless the manufacture has only been one-fifth of the supply of the raw material. The demand for currency has, however, been supplied, partly by the banks on the seaboard. These institutions are paper mints, that work with far greater facility than the Government money machines. They have but to sign paper, and the promises to pay fly to the remotest regions of the West. A few of the late bank returns indicate in how great a degree they outstrip the Government:

	1852.	1853.	Increase.
Banks of R. Island, Sept.	$3,322,314	4,895,599	1,573,285
Do. Mass., Oct., $5 and over	17,382,502	21,023,508	3,641,006
Do. do. under $5	3,789,867	9,387,994	5,598,127
Do. New York, Dec.	26,172,360	30,402,502	4,230,142
Do. N. O., Jan. 1854.	5,478,651	6,916,054	1,437,403
Total	$51,645,694	72,625,657	16,449,963

These banks alone have increased their issues of paper money, during the year, to very nearly the same amount as that of coin manufactured by the Government, and the increase has been of small bills. In Massachusetts the issues under $5 rose from $3,789,867 to $9,387,994, being an increase in that State alone of as much coin under $5 as was manufactured by the Government for the whole Union! In New York the increase has been large, although the banks are compelled to deposite securities in stocks for their issues, and those stocks have risen so high in price as to diminish the profits of banking on them.

* * * * * * * *

The demand for circulation has been such as, in four years, to raise the securities $10,000,000 at very high prices. Of the Eastern banks, where the security system does not prevail, a goodly amount of bills was emitted for Western circulation on the lines of the rail roads—a process by which farmers and others supply the capital for those works on the promises of Eastern banks. These promises, floating from the sellers of wheat into the hands of shopkeepers, comes back for redemption, and if met, they cause a demand for *real* money; if they are not, the Western farmers lose their produce. This state of things has become so injurious that among the notices of bills in the lower house of the Legislature of Ohio is one to prohibit the emission and circulation of bank notes under the denomination of five dollars, and another prohibiting all under ten dollars—some measure of this kind being absolutely necessary to aid in the substituting specie for much of the paper now circulating as money. Other movements are in progress having the same tendency. It is evident that if the Government does not manufacture money, that the supply must come from other sources; and it is not a little remarkable that when the question of an efficient Mint in New York was before the House, with a view to supply the coin, Mr. Disney, of Ohio, in that narrow spirit for which he sometimes is noted, opposed it on the ground that it would aggrandise New York. The people of Ohio are now the first to cry out under the infliction of paper substituted for the coin, of which Mr. Disney helped to refuse a supply.

The currency of the world has, during the past year, been diminished to a considerable extent, by hoarding and accumulation. The amount in the tanks of four cities has been as follows:

	1852.	1853.	Decrease.
London	$91,994,854	$72,128,431	$19,866,416
Scotch and Irish	20,549,584	17,275,000	13,274,584
Paris	90,455,767	59,057,448	31,398,310
New York	10,342,459	11,894,453	.....
New Orleans	8,240,384	7,462,245	778,139

The decrease is large at every point except New York, whence currency has been supplied in Eastern paper. In Europe the purchases of breadstuffs, and the retention of the money paid out, for hoarding as well as the exports to India, have kept up a drain upon the banks. According to a statement just published by Mr. James Low, the shipments of specie from England to India and China, from the 20th of January, 1853, up to the 20th ultimo, have amounted to £6,682,177, of which £986.574 *was gold, and the remainder silver*. The proportion of this taken out by the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, was £6,321,983, while those of the General Screw Company carried £360,194. The sum included in the aggregate total as having been sent direct to China, is £1,614,892.

This large sum, amounting to $30.000,000, has, to a considerable extent, accumulated in the shape of silver in the Indian Treasuries, which are represented as holding $80,000,000.

In the United States hoarding has not been practiced; on the other hand, large sums of the hoards brought here by immigrants have been disbursed; but the demand for currency has grown out of enhanced business. The number of persons in the country—the quantity of land brought under cultivation—the increase of means of communication, making the produce of that land accessible to market at cheaper rates—have all tended to enhance, in a double ratio, the individual means of making purchases, and consequently a demand for currency; and although the external trade of the country has greatly increased, it has not kept pace with the internal trade.

Hon. H. S. Foote.

This *notorious individual* (we do not know how, better, to characterise him) being arrested in his precipitate flight from Mississippi by high water in the Pee *Dee* river, was constrained to pass a night in the State of South Carolina, whose citizens he has so often and so wantonly villified and traduced; and whose great Statesman, so tenderly cherished by them, he pursued to the grave with a fiendish malignity, which quite as much as his personal appearance reminded every body of the Hyena. It was with our neighbours of Sumterville that he tarried.

Without enveying them the gratification, we have no objections to their having indulged a natural curiosity to hear him speak and having brought it about, that for an hour and a half, he entertained them with his witching eloquence. But we must be permitted to say that it is with surprise and mortification, we have perrused a letter from a gentleman who aided in getting up the show, which commends Mr Footes' course and predicts that his opinion of the administration will soon prevail, in the South and in the Democratic Party. We understand his position is that of open, and of course virulent antagonism to the administration, and we regret to hear a South Carolinian, prescribing to the South an abandonment of a President who in all things, has been so faithful to us. The following is the latest intelligence from the field of battle, which this doughty little veteran has ignobly abandoned. We copy from the Columbia Corner Stone:

The Mississippi Legislature convened on Monday, 24 inst. John J. Pettus was elected President of the Senate, and Hiram Cassedy Speaker of the house of Representatives.—Saturday, the 7th inst., has been set apart for the eleetion of Senator.

GOV. FOOTE'S MESSAGE.

This is the most extraordinary document we have ever seen of the kind. He sets out by informing the Legislature that he is soon to become a citizen of California, and therefore it is unnecessary for him to recommend to them any measures of legislation. The balance of the message consists in a review of his own course—eulogies upon his own patriotism, and arguments and evidences to prove that Colonel Davis was a secessionist, and that he is now a good Compromise Union man. He forgets to tell them what a good fire eater he was himself at one time—and he seems to be so thoroughly disgusted with the State of Mississippi, that he does not even make the usual acknowledgments to Divine goodness for present blessings, nor make the usual prayer for their future prosperity and happiness—*Darlington Flag*.

A Rough Kentuckian, hearing a child squall very loud and furiously, remarked: "How wickedly that small sample of mankind is swearing now, in the infantile vernacular! What will it come to when it is educated?"

Incidents of a Battle.

Some English guardsmen who were in the battle of Waterloo, related to Hayden, the painter, the following anecdotes of the thickest of the fight. They present war in all its horrors:

The description of the men was simple, characteristic and poetical. They said that when the life guards and cuirassiers met, it was like the ringing of ten thousand blacksmith's anvils. One of them knew my models, Shaw and Dakin. He saw Dakin, while fighting on foot with two cuirassiers, also on foot, divide both their heads with cuts five and six.—He said Dakin rode out, foaming at the mouth, and cheered on his troops. In the evening he saw Dakin lying dead, cut in pieces. Dakin sat to me for the sleeping groom on his knees in Macbeth.

Another saw Shaw fighting with two cuirassiers at a time. Shaw, he said always cleared his passage. He saw him take an eagle, but lost it afterwards; as when any man got an eagle, all the troops near him on both sides left off fighting, and set on him who had the eagle. He went on himself very well, but riding too far, was speared by a lancer, and fainted away. Recovering, he sat upright, when three or four lancers saw him, rode at him, and speared him till they thought him dead. He remembered nothing till revived by the shaking as they carried him to the yard of La Haye Sainte. There he heard some one groaning, and turning round, and saw Shaw, who said: "I am dying, my side is torn off by a shell."—His comrades told us how he had swooned away, and being revived by their taking him up to be carried to Brussels at daybreak, he saw poor Shaw dead, with his cheek in his hand.

Corporal Webster, of the second life guards, saw Shaw give his first cut. As he was getting down the rising ground in the hollow road, a cuirassier waited and gave point at his belly; Shaw parried the thrust, and before the Frenchman recovered, cut him right through "his brass helmet to the chin, and his face fell off him like a bit of apple."

Another, Hodgson, (a model, and the finest of all, standing six feet four inches, a perfect Achilles,) charged up to the French baggage. He saw artillery driver boys of sixteen crying on their horses. In coming back a whole French regiment opened and let him pass at full gallop, and then closed and gave him a volley, and never hit him or horse.

The first man who stopped him was an Irishman in the French service. He dashed at him, and said, "D—n you, I'll stop your crowing." Hodgson said he was frightened, he had never fought any body with swords. Watching the cuirassier, however, he found he could not move his horse so quickly as he could; so, letting go the reins, and guiding his horse with his knees, as the cuirassier gave point at his throat, Hodgson cut his sword hand off, and dashed his sabre through his throat, cutting it round and round. The first cut he gave him was on the cuirass, which he thought was silver lace. The shock nearly broke his arm. "D—n me," he added, "now I have found out the way, I soon gave it them." As Hodgson rode back, after being fired at, an officer encountered him. Hodgson cut his horse at the naps, and, as it dropped dead, the officer's helmet rolled off, and Hodgson saw a bald head and white hairs. The officer begged for mercy, but at that instant a troop of lancers was approaching at the gallop, so Hodgson cleaved his head in two with a blow, and escaped.—The recollection of the white hairs he told us pained him often. Before he got back to the British lines a lancer officer charged him, and missing his thrust came right on Hodgson and his horse. Hodgson got clear, and cut his head off at the neck, at one blow, and the head dropped on his haversack, where he kept the blood stain.

An Englishman's Revenge.

One of the papers tells this week the story of a wealthy Englishman, who may constantly be seen at the grand opera and at the Italian opera, and who enjoys a great reputation, not only as being a connoisseur of music, but further, as being a great amateur of painting. How the latter reputation was acquired you will presently see. He was, he is, one of those Bedouin Englishmen, who live alternately in all of the European capitals, except when they are on an occasional jaunt to Egypt, or to India, or to China, or to the Holy Land. He never travelled alone; his wife was with him, his *bona fide* wife, for, notwithstanding his errant life, (so apt to weaken one's morals,) he had all the English respect for the sex, and a true Englishman's love for his wife. She was a beautiful woman, one of those "keepsake" beauties, that once seen make a man dream forever. Her social success was very great in all the cities they visited. In Rome (after some years marriage) they became acquainted with a German artist, of a good deal of reputation, who, to his art, joined the learning of a Benedictine, and knew the city of Rome as well as Winckelman or Viscon. The German volunteered to be their cicerone in the Eternal city: they gladly accepted his offer; many were the hours they passed away with him in the museum of the capitol, in the Vatican, in St. Peter's, and in the delightful excursions they made in the environs of Rome. The artist became in love with the English lady; she reciprocated his affection. The husband, as is always the case, was a long while in seeing the stain upon his honor; several years had passed away before he perceived it, for he was very much pleased with the artist, and they had long been on the most intimate footing. Although stung to the quick by such base faithlessness and such gross violation of all the laws of hospitality and of friendship, he said nothing, he disliked scenes; he was, nevertheless, determined upon a complete vengeance, and he appealed to cooler reflections to furnish forth a suitable punishment.

The passions are bad counsellors. He left Italy and returned with his wife to England, saying nothing but *Au revoir!* to the artist. When he reached England, he told his wife of the painful discovery he had made, and he gave her back into her father's hands. He then returned to the Continent alone, and visited Germany, Russia, and France, where he purchased a great many paintings; he then went to Italy, meanwhile continuing to purchase paintings, and at last—two years had now passed away since their last meeting—he called on the German painter, who still lived in Rome, and demanded satisfaction from him. His challenge was accepted, and the Englishman (according to the European custom—much better rule than ours) being the offended party, selected the weapons: he chose the pistol. During the past two years he had practised daily for several hours, and his known address with the pistol had become an unerring certainty of shot. He sent the ball wherever he wished it to go. The parties went on the ground; they were placed thirty paces apart, and with the privilege of advancing ten steps before firing. The signal was then given: Fire! One! Two! Three! The word was scarcely out of the second's mouth, when the Englishman fired without moving; his antagonist's pistol fell from his hand, and was discharged by the fall, the ball burying itself in the ground. The Englishman's ball had shattered the artist's hand; an amputation was necessary—his career of artist was ended, and forever.

A few days after the amputation the Englishman called on him, and without otherwise noticing the angry reception, he met, said to the suffering artist, "if you think my vengeance is satisfied with your shattered hand and the wreck of your artist's career, you strangely underrate the agony of a deceived, a dishonored husband; though I have condemned you to a life of vain regrets, to a never ending series of impotent sighs, to a total oblivion by all amateurs and historians of art." "Oh! no, sir," interrupted the artist, his face beaming with a ray of hope; "the last you cannot do; my Madonna, at St. Petersburg; my Luther, at Berlin; my Flight into Egpt, at Paris; my ———." The Englishman interrupted him in turn: "Spare me," said he, "the names of your works; but look over this catalogue and see if I have not the exact list of them all." "Yes, they are all there—even the painting I finished the evening before the duel." "So I was persuaded. All the paintings on this catalogue are my property; being my property I do with them what I please, and I please to burn them—aye, to burn every one of them, that your name shall be completely effaced from the glorious roll of artists; in two hours from this time, your toil, your conceptions, your skill will be as completely effaced from this world, as the name the urchin traces in the sand is effaced by the rising tide; fire is as destructive as water!" In vain the poor artist begged for mercy, the wronged husband was completely insensible to his supplications, and in two hours a servant brought to the artist's room a large earthen vessel, commonly used to contain oil, filled with ashes—it was all that remained of his paintings.

Paris Cor. Boston Atlas.

Redemption of the Public Debt since Jan. 14, 1854.

Loan of 1842	$72,760
" 1846	37,900
" 1847	35,700
" 1848	18,100
Texan indemnity	11,000
	175,460

Awards to Rescuers.

NEW YORK, January 21st.—The committee appointed by the New York Merchants have awarded to the Captains of the Three Bells, Antarctic and Kilby, with two thousand five hundred dollars each. Also, a gold watch to the first mate of each vessel and two hundred and fifty dollars. To each second mate a watch and two hundred dollars; to each seaman fifty dollars.

To the Captain of the Lucy Thompson and Captain Watkins services of plate have been awarded.—Lieut. Murray is to receive a service of plate. The Engineers will receive a medal and five hundred dollars, each.

The total amount of money collected is said to be seventeen thousand three hundred dollars.

SMALL POX.—We have been informed that the small pox has made its appearance ten or fifteen miles east of this place, and also in several Districts not far distant. In some places it appears in a mild form, while in others it has proved very fatal. We repeat the advice before given, that all should resort to the process of vaccination, to protect themselves from this loathsome disease. In a matter of this sort delay is dangerous, and the matter should be attended to at once. "A word to the wise" ought to be "sufficient."—*Marion Star, 24th inst.*

NEW ARMY BILL.—The bill and report introduced by Gen. Shields for the increase of the army, and the establishment of a retired list, contemplates—

1st. The establishment of three new regiments, one cavalry and two infantry—in all, say 2,000 men.

2d. The increase of some of the companies from 48 to 64 privates—in all, say 500 men.

3d. The increase of the pay of soldiers from $7 to $10 a month; two dollars a month to be added for re-enlistment after 5 years honorable service.

4th. The establishment of a retired list of officers, with full pay and service rations.

HOG TRADE OF LOUISVILLE.—The Louisville Courier says the hog packing season in that vicinity has finally closed, and remarks:

The total number of hogs killed around the Falls this season is 407,013, which is an increase of 106,000 over last season. The season commenced on the 3d of November, with only a limited number of hogs killed on account of warm weather. Prices at the opening of the season, here and elsewhere, were unsettled, the nominal rates being 5 cents net, and buyers offering to 4¾ cents, with some sales at 5 cents, from the hooks; and considerable sales of shoulders, and hams from the block at 4¼, and 7 cents. The market was dull for some time, and finally prices declined 4¼c. net, which was the prevailing price to the close of the season.

Although the packing season is regarded as closed, we understand that two or three packers contemplate packing several odd lots now on the road. In addition we have not estimated the receipts by wagons, and river, which have been tolerable heavy, the total to be governed by the estimate of Cincinnati—the ancient Porkopolis. At Cincinnati there will be an increase this season of probably 40.000 hogs, instead of 90.000 as was at first estimated; and at the various minor points there is evidently a falling off this season. In addition but few hogs have been driven South or East this year.

The number of hogs packed at St. Louis up to the 9th instant was 45,000 head. The packing at Pittsburg and Wheeling will fall short 20,000 head of last year's business. Indianapolis will increase this season.

A GOOSE THAT WAS A GOOSE.—We have read some "characteristic anecdotes" in our day, but the following, from one of Willis's letters, from "Idlewild"—where is Idlewild?—caps the climax in *characteristicity*. That is supposing the story to be genuine. If an invention, it does great credit to the inventor's very correct perception of what a goose would be likely to do under the circumstances:—

But I had a laugh at a goose, yesterday—with a lesson in it too. Coming home toward evening, with my wagon full of children, the air over our head was suddenly darkened by the wings of a very big bird—my neighbor's fattest waddler, who, chased by a dog, had concluded to up feathers, fly over the barn, and take refuge in the ever reliable and long tried bosom of the river. But it was the day after the first sharp frost, and the stream, though as clear as crystal, was of icy smoothness, and as impenetrable as a rock. Down came the goose, with full faith in it for long tried water—and the way she slid over, and brought up at the frozen bank opposite, after that heavy bump upon her astonished egg basket was boundlessly delightful to the children. Besides the instruction, in it, as to the Winter trial of Summer friends, it was a comfort with a pleasant spite in it to have one good laugh at a goose that waddles and screams after me every time I trot past my neighbor's barn yard.

The Whole World Attention!!—Hear him, ye sick, and do likewise! Stronger, still Stronger!—Can any unprejudiced mind in the *world* ask stronger testimoney, or more convincing proof of the great restorative and curative powers of "HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE," than given below. The writer is one of our most highly esteemed citizens, a man of integrity, and is extensively known, has been for a long time suffering under disease; his altered appearance is now a subject of remark, and gives additional testimony and weight to the certificate below. He is also the son of the old Doctor Duncan, whose great skill as physician is well known to most of the oldest inhabitants of this city.

BALTIMOE, Feb. 9, 1852.

Messrs. MOTIMER & MOWBRAY—Gentlemen:—It is with real pleasure that I am able to attest to the general healing and curative powers of Dr. Hampton's Vegetable Tincture. Some time during last November I was taken with a very bad and serious cough. I was advised to take Cod Liver Oil, and did so, but getting no better I was induced to try your Tincture—I got one bottle, and before I had used it all my cough had left me. Permit me also to state that for the last fifteen years I have suffered very much from Acute Rheumatism and Vertigo, confining me at times to my bed. I am fully convinced that I owe my present good health to the use of the Tincture, and a kind Providence.

You are, my friends, at liberty to use this as you may think proper, and believe me.

Yours, very respectfully,
G. DUNAN.

N. B. I can be seen at any time at the Mayor's office.
G. D.

This is the testimony of thousands who have used this wonderful tincture—Rheumatism, Cough, Dyspepsia, Nervous debility, Scrofula, &c.—all other diseases from impure blood are cured by it. Call and get a pamphlet gratis, and see what it has done for the human family.

See advertisement on fourth page.

Holloway's Pills should be taken by persons troubled with Asthma Bad Coughs, as they are a positive cure.

At inclement and foggy seasons of the year coughs and colds are more rife than at any other period, and those afflicted with asthma suffer with greater severity; therefore it is well to know that Holloway's Pills will cure the most inveterate cases, their efficacy having been tested under various circumstances, and in almost every clime, proving them to be the most successful remedy that ever was used. The peculiar properties they possess have the effect of throwing off the phlegm, relieving the chest, giving a perfect freedom of respiration, and thus inducing a healthy action of the lungs.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50, each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; S. B. & J. A. Evans, Wilmington, N. C.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes. N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

See advertisement in another column.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of C. B. MILLER & CO., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.
C. B. MILLER,
J. A. SCARBOROUGH.

Wilmington, Jan. 20th, '54. 116-6t—21-2t
Herald copy 4t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of C. B. Miller & Co., or those having claims against the concern, will please come forward and settle with C. B. Miller, he being duly authorized to settle the same.
C. B. MILLER,
J. A. SCARBOROUGH.

Jan. 21.—116-6t—20-2t
Herald copy 4t.

J. E. HALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, Wilmington, N. C.
Office in rear of McMillan, Davis & Co.'s Store.
Every attention paid to the sale and purchase of produce, and liberal cash advances made on consignments.

REFERS TO:—Capt. Gilbert Potter,
E. P. Hall, Pres't Branch B'k. State N. C.;
O. G. Parsley, Pres't Commercial Bank;
McMillan, Davis & Co.

Jan. 19th, 1854 114—20-tf
☞ Com. and Herald copy 1m.

NOTICE TO HOUSE KEEPERS. J. R. RESTON & CO., have on hand a great many useful articles which are of no use to us, lying idle on the shelves, consisting of Clothe Hampers, Market Baskets, Table Mats, Shaker ditto, Covered Baskets, Ladies' Morocco Satchels, Brass bound Keilers, half bushel, peck and other Measures, Buckets Flour Pails, Wash Boards, Rolling Pins, Wood Spoons, Butter Paddles, various kinds of Tubs, Ice Cream Moulds, large clothe boiling Kettles, Vegetable Boilers, Oil Cans, Alcohol Cans, Towel Racks, Harp Shaped Bronze Blower Stands, Knife Boards, Liquid for renovating old Furniture, Knife Powder, Stove Lustre, Stove Brushes, Silver Polish, and many other articles. No charge for showing, and plenty of time to show them in. Where is all the delicate people that they don't buy this East India Ale, (a delightful tonic,) and grow fat?

N. B. Four or five horses which we have no longer use for, for sale also.

MARRIED,

On Wallice's Creek, Onslow county, N. C., on the 8th inst., by T. Haskins, Esq., Mr. JAMES BARNES, to Miss RUTHEY S. COSTON, all of Onslow.

"New Era" and "R. C. Advocate" please copy.

DIED,

In this town, on the 24th inst., Mr. JACOB BONSOLD, a native of Germany, in the 30th year of his age.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—January, 1854.

ARRIVED.

Jan. 21—Schr. Mary Isabella, Summers, fm Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Brig Meteor, Anderson, from Bristol, Eng, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with iron for N. C. R. R. On the 7th Dec. spoke Ship Mary Crocken, Crocken, from Pristol bound to New Orleans, laden with iron—wished to be reported.

Schr. Francis Burrett, Fairchild, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

22—Steamer Spray, Jones, fm Fayetteville, to A. H. Van-Bokkelen.

Steamer Douglass, Howell, from Fayetteville, to Wm. H. Marsh.

22.—Br. Brig Mathew King, Cumming, from Liverpool, to Freeman & Houston; with salt.

Jan. 23.—Schr. Leesburg, Godfrey, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

24.—Brig Lincoln Webb, Perkins, from Bath, Me., to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with hay.

Jan. 24.—Schr. Charles Mills, Smith, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Br. Brig Mexican, Morrill, from Fortune Island, to T. C. Worth; with salt.

25.—Schr. Alaric, Louvinier, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

25—Schr. Ann Davis, Mason, from Hyde County, to Miles Costin.

Schr. Laura, Whitehurst, from Newbern, to J. Metts

Schr. Harvest, Williams, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.

Schr. Jasper, Shortwell, 14 days from Wiscassett, Me., to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

25—Schr. Amanda Powers, Tibbets, from Boston, to J. H. Flanner.

Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Jos. J. Lippitt.

Jan 25—Schr. Volant, Parker, from New River, with naval stores, to Rankin & Martin.

Schr. Albion, Newcomb, from New River, with naval stores, to Rankin & Martin.

Schr. Pearl, Dexter, from New River, with naval stores, to Rankin & Martin.

26—Schr. S. R. Potter, Sooy, from N. York, in ballast, to Rankin & Martin.

26—Schr. J. Darling, Wheeler, from New York, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Brig Horace Greely, Smith, from Boston, to Master.

Schr. Mist, Wilcox, from New York, to J. R. Blossom.

Schr. Mary Powell, Davis, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze

Schr. Alba, (new,) Haff, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze. Experienced heavy weather on the passage; sprung mainboom and done other damage.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Hulse, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Steamer Chatham, McRae, from Fayetteville, to T. C Worth.

CLEARED.

Jan 21—Schr Radiant, Whitehurst, for Elizabeth City, by Freeman & Houston: with salt.

Schr. Iowa, Davis, for Newbern, by Freeman & Houston; with salt.

Schr. Midyett, Rollins, for Washington, N. C., by Freeman & Houston; with salt.

Schr. Lamartine, Tyler, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Brig Tangier, Griffin, for Matanzas, by Kidder & Martin; with 435 hhd. shooks, 100,000 feet lumber.

22—Schr. Chas. V. Lansil. Nichols, for Sagua la Grande, by Geo. Harriss. The C. V. L. was bound from Portland, Me., for above port, and put in here a short time since for repairs.

Schr Marine, Powell, for New York, by Geo Harriss; with 2 hhds, 2 casks and 3 boxes fruit, 1 bale wool, 73 do. cotton, 973 bush pea nuts, 377 bbls. flour, 695 do. turpentine, 342 do. spirits turpentine, 1,481 do. rosin.

23—Brig Whitaker, Hardy, for West Indies, by DeRosset & Brown; with lumber and staves.

Schr. Arabella, Luke, for West Indies, by DeRosset & Brown; with lumber and staves.

Schr. Marcia Tribou, Sweetser, for Tobago, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 109,000 feet lumber.

24.—Schr. Sam'l Bolton, Podger, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh

Jan. 24.—Schr. Patron, Sabiston, for Washington, N. C., by Freeman & Houston; with salt.

26—Brig W. M. Groton, Geyer, for Boston, by J. & D. McRae & Co. The W. M. G. was from Charleston bound to Boston, but put in here some week's since in distress; has been thoroughly repaired.

REMOVAL.

McCALEB & GILBERT have removed from the corner of Second and Market, to C. B. Miller's old stand, on Market street, near the Dock, where they will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of GOODS, adapted to the town and Country trade, and respectfully invite their friends to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Wilmington, Jan 27, 1854 21-tf

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

WILLIAM T. FRY,
MANUFACTURER OF
PORTABLE DESKS, DRESSING CASES, WORK BOXES, &c., LEATHER TRAVELING DESKS, DRESSING AND SHAVING CASES.
IMPORTER OF
RICH FANCY GOODS, FANS, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, BRUSHES, CUTLERY,
AND
DRESSING-CASE FURNITURE GENERALLY.

Depot of FRY'S Celebrated Razors, every blade warranted. All kinds of Cases in Morocco Leather, Rosewood and Mahogany, made to order. Sole Agent, for the United States, for George Wise & Co.'s TONBRIDGE MOSAIC WARE, wholesale and retail, No. 128 Arch street, Philadelphia. Jan. 27, 1854—21-3m

STOVES!—STOVES!!—STOVES!!!

WE, the undersigned, would respectfully call the attention of *Southern Merchants*, to our extensive stock of *STOVES, CAULDRONS, FORGES, &c. &c.*

Our assortment of Cook and Parlor Stoves consists of some of the best in the Market. We have a large Stoves for wood, capable of cooking for from three to four hundred persons.—Our Stoves are made heavy, and consequently are durable, and are warranted to give satisfaction. Our stock consists of the following Cook and Parlor Stoves for wood—viz: Buck, Modern, Troy, Globe, &c., for Parlor; Providence Air Tight, Union Air Tight, Ida Air Tight, New Plate, &c.

☞Dealers would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. NEMAN & WARNICK,
N. E. Corner of Second and Race-sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Jan 27, 1855 21-3m

NOTICE.

THE SCHOOL COMMITTEES of the several School Districts in New Hanover County, are requested to call a meeting of the citizens of their respective districts, to meet the Superintendents in Convention, in the town of Wilmington, on the 2d Thursday in February next, for the purpose of re-districting the School Districts of the county of New Hanover, and preparing a Map of the same. The persons so appointed, are requested to bring with them a diagram representing the boundaries of their districts, as they are now located.
S. D. WALLACE,
Chairman of Board of Superintendents.

Jan 27, 1854 21-tc
☞Com. & Her. once a week t e

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to put the public on their guard against a man, who calls himself G. W. W. Logan.—Said Logan came to Wilmington the 29th of last December, with a drove of Horses, and remained here some fifteen days. He said he was from Fleming county, Kentucky. Having sold all his horses but one, he took that one from my stables, under the pretence of taking a short ride. He has not since been heard of. Said Logan neglected to pay his Stable and Tavern bills; besides leaving behind a hireling, without money or friends to enable him to get home. Logan is a stout, good looking man, of gentlemanly appearance, prepossessing manners, and is calculated to deceive the unwary.

Jan 27, 1854—21-1t*] JOHN K. CURRIE.

STOLEN OR STRAYED from the subscriber's Stable, on the night of Tuesday, the 24th, a gray HORSE, with a black mane, five or six years old.

Any information in regard to the above horse, will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan 27th, 1854 120-2t—21-1t

THE "MACON" HOUSE.

(Named in honor of the late Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina,)

IN the town of Portsmouth, near the Depot of the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, and of the Steam Packet Company, is now open for the reception of guests. THOMPSON TYLER, Manager.

January 25th, 1854 21—119—

JUST RECEIVED—A general and splendid assortment of PERFUMERY and FANCY ARTICLES, suitable to Fall Trade. TOILET SOAPS and LUBIN POWDERS; 30,000 HAVANA CIGARS. A fresh and large supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, and CHEMICALS. 100 ozs. of French and English QUININE. A large supply of WHITE LEAD just received. For sale by
Sept. 16, '53 —11-tf—3—] C. & D. DuPRE.
☞ Herald and Commercial copy.

FOR SALE,

THE fast sailing Pilot Boat, "JOHN A. TAYLOR." Her dimensions are:—Length, 63 feet; 19 feet beam; depth of hold, 7 feet; 70 27-95 tons:—built here, by B. W. Beery, Esq., in 1851. The above named Boat is coppered and copper-fastened.

TERMS:—Six and twelve months credit, for approved notes with good security.

For further particulars, apply to the subscriber.
Jan. 20th.—115-5t—21-tf] B. BAXTER.

MOLASSES.—150 hhds. prime new Cardenas Molasses, now landing from the brig John Hathaway, for sale by
Jan. 17, 1854 J. HATHAWAY & SON.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!!—Another large supply of Valentines, received this morning, per express. We have now decidedly the handsomest and largest assortment of Valentines ever seen in Wilmington.
Jan. 24. S. W. WHITAKER.

ALUM SALT, AFLOAT.—Cargo, Brig Mexican, for sale in lots to suit, by T. C. WORTH,
Jan. 25. Brown's Wharf.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb.	25	@	00
BEEF CATTLE, ₱ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00
BRICKS, ₱ M.	7 25	@	12 00
CANDLES, ₱ lb. Tallow	14	@	16
Adamantine	25	@	30
Sperm	50	@	55
COFFEE, ₱ lb. Java	14	@	15
Laguayra	13	@	14
Cuba	00	@	00
Rio	13	@	13½
St. Domingo	11	@	12½
COTTON, ₱ lb	8½	@	10
CORN MEAL, ₱ bush	85	@	90
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ₱ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ₱ lb	16	@	17
EGGS, ₱ doz	25	@	00
EMPTY BARRELS, each, Spts. Turp.	1 87½	@	2 25
FEATHERS, ₱ lb	55	@	00
FISH, ₱ bbl., Mullets	6 00	@	6 25
Mackerel, No. 1		@	00 00
do. No. 2		@	0 00
do. No. 3		@	0 00
Shad, Ocean,	00 00	@	00 00
Herrings, East.		@	0 00
do. N.C. roe,		@	00 00
do. Smoked, ₱ box	40	@	50
Dry Cod, ₱ cwt.	3 75	@	4 00
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Canal	7 50	@	9 50
Baltimore	0 00	@	0 00
Fayetteville	0 00	@	7 50
GRAIN, ₱ bush. Corn	00	@	85
Oats	00	@	60
White Beans		@	1 50
Pease, Cow	00	@	00
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00
do., clean, ₱ lb	4	@	4¼
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs., Eastern	0 00	@	1 50
Northern	1 30	@	1 35
IRON, ₱ lb. English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
Swedo	5½	@	00
LIME, ₱ bbl.	1 25	@	1 37½
LIQUORS, ₱ gall. (domestic.) Whiskey	34	@	35
N. E. Rum	00	@	40
Gin	00	@	40
Brandy	40	@	45
do. Apple	75	@	1 00
LUMBER, ₱ M., (River.) Floor. B'ds.	00 00	@	13 00
Wide do.	0 00	@	8 50
Scantling.	0 00	@	7 50
MOLASSES, per gallon. New Orleans.	00	@	00
Cuba	21	@	23
NAILS, ₱ lb. Cut	5½	@	0
Wrought	10	@	12½
NAVAL STORES, ₱ 280 lbs. Turpentine, *Virgin dip.	0 00	@	3 20
Yellow dip.	0 00	@	4 00
Hard	0 00	@	2 35
Tar	2 00	@	2 10
Pitch	0 00	@	1 60
Rosin, No. 1,	0 00	@	0 00
do. No. 2,	0 00	@	0 00
do. No. 3,	0 00	@	0 00
Sp'ts Turp., ₱ gallon	64	@	65
Varnish, ₱ gal,	20	@	22
OILS, ₱ gallon. Sperm	1 15	@	1 65
Linseed, raw

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JAN. 23, 1854.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Mr. Soule.

Whatever difference of opinions there might have been about the policy of appointing Mr. Soule as American Minister at the Court of Spain, we can see no real cause for divergence of opinion in regard to the rightness of his course in resenting the premeditated slights, attempted to be passed upon himself and family, and thus, in some measure, upon the country represented by him. An abstract consideration of the doctrine of duelling, and even of war, is one thing, its practical application under peculiar circumstances, has very generally been found to be another, and quite different affair.

The several accounts of the matter, differing in nearly everything else, seem to agree that there was a determination to drive Mr. Soule from his position at the court of Madrid by an organized clique, at the head of which was the Countess de Montijo, mother to the Empress of France, and mother-in-law to the Duke of Alba. The alleged insult to Mrs. Soule, took place at a party at the French Minister's, given in honor of the birth day of the Empress Eugenie, and was passed by her brother-in-law, the Duke of Alba. Of the preliminary facts, the Soules were aware, and were, perhaps, more than usually prompt to avenge such slights. Young Soule called out Alba, and subsequently, Mr. Soule, Sr., had out Turgot, at whose house, and by whose supposed connivance, the affair occurred.

The whole affair appears perfectly natural, and certainly it is more in accordance with the real feelings of the people, that our representatives abroad should bear themselves with even an overstretched and punctilious regard for their personal honor, and the credit of their country, than that they should fail in the slightest particular. In the language of a cotemporary, Mr. Soule has maintained his personal dignity, without compromising his official position; he has given the insolent aristocracy of Europe a touch of American chivalry—and for that the country will thank him.

If the efficiency of Mr. Soule's mission to Spain depends simply upon the obsequiousness of his truckling to the insolence of the corruptest social cliques in Europe, then, indeed, is that efficiency at an end; but if, on the other hand, it depends upon the influence and power of the country he represents, and upon the ability and energy he displays in that capacity, then is his usefulness by no means impaired by recent events.

There might have been more prudent appointments than that of Mr. Soule,—at any rate, we do not care to argue that question; but it is difficult to see how Mr. Soule, under all the circumstances, could have done otherwise—provided there be no mistake about these circumstances; nor how the President could recall him, without offering a premium for insult towards the diplomatic representatives of the country abroad.

Small Pox.

The commissioners of the town adopted the following order on the 19th inst., in relation to persons visiting Wilmington, from the small pox regions in the adjoining county of Duplin:

WHEREAS, The Small Pox is raging in one of the adjoining counties of this State, and the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington have, what they consider well founded apprehensions that the town is in danger of being visited by said disease, and being desirous to adopt such precautionary measures as may be necessary to prevent, if possible, the introduction of said disease. It is therefore

Ordered, That if any person shall visit the town of Wilmington within fifteen days, next, after such persons shall have been in any neighborhood, or in any family in which the Small Pox prevails, such person, if white, shall be fined One Hundred Dollars, and if a slave and shall visit the town by the order, or with the consent of his or her owner a like fine shall be paid by the owner of said slave; and if any slave shall visit the town as aforesaid, without the consent of his owner, he or she shall receive a whipping, not to exceed 39 lashes, and be compelled to leave the town forthwith.

News Items.

Rev. J. J. James has taken charge of the editorial department of the "Biblical Recorder," the organ of the Baptist denomination in this State.

The Murray River, in Australia, is said to be navigable for large vessels 1,200 miles from its mouth, having over 20 feet of water.

Mr. Foote, the "Great Used Up," has gone to California, delivering speeches along the route, upon Hotel tables and at Railroad stations. He made a speech a week or two since, during the detention of the cars, at Sumterville, S. C., which he spoke of as a city. Great man, Mr. Foote! "Plausible fellow, but by no means strengthy." He pitches into the President and everybody else.

☞A memorial to Congress, asking for a further appropriation for the mouth of the Cape Fear River, is being circulated for the signature of our citizens, a very large number of whom have already signed it, and we have no doubt that it will receive the signature of every person to whom it is presented. There is nothing opposed to the views of the strictest constructionist, and no reason why its prayer should not be granted by Congress.

☞Godey's Lady's Book for February, is on our table. It seems to be a very good number, and will, no doubt, be highly acceptable to the ladies, altho' we confess our ignorance of the science of embroideries and dress patterns.

☞The Editor of the Newbern Atlantic apologizes for his paper of last week, assigning as the cause of his having to neglect it to a great extent, the fact that he had been committing matrimony. *'Nuff sed.*

☞We alluded, in last week's paper, to a person calling himself Dr. R. K. Williams, of Wilmington, N. C., having been arrested at Petersburg, Va., on a charge of forgery, stating that no such person as Dr. R. K. Williams, belonged to this place. Since that time, the following facts, no doubt referring to the same individual, have been communicated to us.—We give them as we receive them, from unquestionable authority:

The Dr. R. K. Williams, of Wilmington, N. C., who has been arrested in Petersburg, we presume to be a young man belonging near Faison's Depot, and who for a short time was clerk in a dry goods store in this place.

Some person signing his name S. O. Williams, forged a draft of I. B. Kelly, of Kenansville, on E. J. Lutterloh, of this place, for $300, and sent it to Russell & Bro. for collection. The forgery was so complete that Mr. L. would have paid the draft, but having no funds of Mr. K.'s in hand, and it being unusual for him to value on him without advice or funds in hand, he deferred doing so 'till he could hear from Mr. K., who pronounced it a forgery. Russell & Bro. have received a letter since from S. O. Williams, dated Goldsboro', enclosing $1 to defray expenses on draft, stating Mr. Kelly had paid it, with a request to forward the draft to him immediately.

A BUCK DOWN.—At a great gathering of the malcontent Democrats of New York on the 23d of November, a resolution was adopted, calling on the Senate to reject the nomination of Heman J. Redfield, as Collector of New York. But the nomination of Redfield is already before the Senate, and his confirmation is absolutely certain. These same gentlemen who proposed to make the confirmation of Redfield a test of the strength of the Administration, now talk of his fitness for the office, and the folly of rejecting him for political reasons!—*Richmond Enquirer.*

LOWER CALIFORNIA.—This new Republic is about 700 miles long, and from 50 to 100 miles wide. It is a Peninsula, which commences about latitude 22 north, and runs about south-west and forms the Gulf of California. It has over 1200 miles of seacoast, and some very good harbors, which may be named San Quintin, Magdalina, San Jose, La Paz, Muliga and Encinada, nearly opposite Guaymas, and the present capital of the Republic of fillibusters. La Paz was was captured by the United States sloop of war Portsmouth, in 1847, and was retained for several months by a batallion of New York volunteers.—At that time the population was estimated at 10,800, of which 200 were Indians.

A chain of mountains, broken and irregular, run its entire length, about 700 miles, with spurs running each way, to the gulf on the one side, and ocean on the other. Captain Hallock estimates some of the mountains to be 500 feet high.

The plains between these spurs, he says, are numerous, broad and covered with stunted trees, and in the wet season, with a thin but nutricious grass, which, in the dry season, affords valuable food for herds of cattle and horses. There are but few perennial streams, and water is scarce, but in the plains it can be found by digging fifteen or twenty feet.—Vegetables grow with great rapidity, and nearly all the tropical fruit can be raised with great perfection. The general aspect of the coast is barren and dreary, and the people are indolent and roving in their habits. Yet lemons, olives, figs, grapes, dates, maize, sugar cane, and potatoes are grown. Hides, sugar, beef, figs, raisins, etc., are exported to Mexico. The pearl fishery has been prosecuted with much success. There are also gold, silver, lead and copper mines, which it is thought may be profitably worked. The salt mines on Carmon Island, in the gulf, and nearly opposite the port of Lorito, are very abundant, and competent, said Capt. Hallock in 1847, to supply the entire cost of California and Mexico.

Marysville Union.

THE "THREE BELLS."—This vessel, which has become celebrated through the gallant conduct of her commander in rescuing the passengers of the steamship San Francisco, is owned by three brothers named Bell in the city of Glasgow. Hence the name of the ship.

Capt. Robert Creighton of the Three Bells, is a genuine Scotchman. His age is 32. He was born at Port Glasgow, about 20 miles from the city. He has a wife and one child in Scotland. He has been seventeen years engaged upon the sea, and eleven years commander of various ships Most of his voyages have been in the East India trade. He has never been wrecked, although he has been in storms not a few. The loss of the sails of the Three Bells, on the fatal night of the San Francisco's wreck, is the worst mishap he has ever met with.

Capt. Creighton was hailded by the San Francisco with the following question: "Will you charter your ship? We are loaded with men, women, and children. Name your price." His reply was, with the true Scotch accent—"*What does the man mean? It's not money that I am after—I am stopping for humanity's sake.*" On the third day, in reply to another question he again responded, "*I will stand by you if I sink.*"

It will be seen, by the proceedings of the House of Representatives yesterday, that measures are being taken to present a National testimonial to this wholesouled seaman, who, in reply to the cordial greeting of those who are showering upon him the numerous marks of their consideration, responds, with quiet composure:—"*What have I done but my simple duty?*"

A NOBLE ENGLISH CAPTAIN.—The New York Courier and Enquirer says:

"Two vessels, one of them herself in distress, stood by the sinking steamer nobly to the last, and by their generous daring and constancy have made the nation their debtor. It gives us pleasure to record the fact that the suffering one was a British vessel, whose commander has thus emulated and repaid the generous devotion of Capt. Ney; and though she was chartered for her task, we will not believe that such a consideration was a needful stimulus to the humane office which he so effectually assumed. Indeed, we learn from one of the United States officers who returned in the Three Bells, that all the kindest sympathy could suggest, was done for his unfortunate guests by the captain of that vessel, to whom those whom he saved from an awful death, desire to express their warm and heartfelt gratitude."

ERIE RAILROAD.—The cost of the road and its equipments thus far has been $31,222,834—the length 495 miles. The whole line of track, double and single, with turnouts, is 715 miles long. The company owns 260 locomotives, and has contracted for 60 more. The amount of stock issued is 610,000,000. Amount of liabilities $33.225,813; and the amount of cash on hand at the close of the last fiscal year $428,483.—The gross earnings of the road for 1852 were $3,318,-725.79; for 1853, $4,321,240.12, and the estimate of earnings for the current year is $5,500,000. The average cost of operating the road is 52.40 per cent. of the gross earnings.

COD-FISHING BOUNTIES.—The Collector of this port commenced, on Monday last, paying bounties to owners and agents of vessels employed in the codfishery during the past season in this collection district. On that day was paid in drafts on the Assistant Treasurer, at Boston, the sum of $9,750 60.—This amount was paid to vessels of some three towns only, the bounties from the other towns not as yet being applied for. The whole amount of bounties paid and to be paid will exceed $80,000, being more than twice the sum paid for bounties in some previous years. No class of business more highly deserves the encouragement of government than the fishing interest. The hardy and enterprising seamen engaged in this business are alike the school of the navy and of the merchant service, and richly deserve the reward of the bounty for their ill-rewarded and often perilous toil.—*Barnstable Patriot.*

CAUSE OF THE WRECK.—The N. Y. Courier throws out the following suggestions as to the cause of the wreck:

"The loss of the San Francisco teaches by bitter means a useful lesson; and that is, that no steamer with guards should ever sail upon the Atlantic. The fate of two or three steamboats of lighter build, has overshadowed this great calamity; and it is but too plain that the very additional strength of the guards of the San Francisco, which her boilers supposed would insure her safety, was the direct cause of the sad catastrophe which we record this morning. Indeed, it is plain that just in proportion to the strength with which the guards of a steamer are fastened into her hull, is their power to rend her to pieces in a storm. They become huge levers for the waves, whose every heave racks the vessel to her centre. If this lesson be not thrown away upon our ship-owners and constructors, the loss of the San Francisco, sad as it is, will not be all in vain."

THE BRITISH COAL TRADE.—A late English paper estimates the capital invested in the British coal trade at £10,000,000, the annual production 37,000,000 tons, and the value at the mouth of the pit, £10,-000,000. At the points of consumption, including expenses of transport and other charges, the cost is estimated at £20,000,000. About 400 iron furnaces of Great Britain consume annually 10,000,000 tons of coals, and 7,000,000 tons of ironstone, in order to produce 2,500,000 tons of pig iron, of the value of upwards of £8,000,000. For the supply of London alone 3,600,000 tons of coal are required for manufacturing and domestic purposes; the coasting vessels conveyed in 1850 upwards of 9,360,000 tons to various ports in the United Kingdom, and 3,350,000 were exported to foreign countries and the British possessions. The number of persons employed in mining is about 120,000. The extent of the coal areas in the British Islands is 12,000 square miles, the annual produce 37,000,000 tons; of Belgium 250 miles, annual produce 5,000,000 tons; of France, 2,000 miles, annual produce 4,150,000 tons; of Prussia, 2,200 miles, annual produce 3,500,000 tons; of Spain, 4,000 miles, annual produce 550,000 tons; of British North American, 180,000 miles, annual produce not known.

THE CLIPPER SHIP CHALLENGE AGAIN SPRUNG ALEAK.—We learn from our English papers that the American clipper ship Challenge, Capt. Pitts, arrived at London on the 26th December, from Fayal, in a leaky condition. At the date she was making four inches of water every twenty-four hours. After discharging her cargo in the East India docks, she will go into dry dock to be surveyed and repaired.

The Marquis of Turgot has been rewarded by Louis Napoleon with a higher rank in the Legion of Honor, for his chivalrous conduct in the Soule affair.—There is no reason for giving credit to the rumor that Mr. Soule had fought another duel with the Duke of Alba, ending in his own death. It is, we trust, entirely untrue.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Improvement In Farming.

While not a few croakers amuse themselves with a sickly whining about agricultural progress—ever complaining that the farmer is nobody, and is doing nothing to improve his lands and his prospects—we are glad to be of the number that take an opposite view of the matter, and say to the improving, progressive farmer, "well done." Our views on this subject will be thoroughly illustrated by an attentive perusal of the following pertinent remarks, copied from that excellent periodical, "the Plough, the Loom and the Anvil." That Journal says:

Farmers are an "injured race" in more than one respect. They are sometimes called the mum profession, or those that have to get lawyers to make all their speeches, and sometimes the stand-still profession, or those who make little or no progress in their art. These both are calumnies. We have elsewhere defended them against the first, and now have a word to say in reference to the second.

We deny that they are of that dull and stupid class, which have eyes but see not, and ears but hear not. They see and hear too much to believe all that is addressed to them by their volunteer overseers and self-created supervisors, and are very unwilling to risk what they have earned by hard labor, on the mere recommendation of those who claim a per centage for their instructions. And this is right. We love the staid character of many of our rural districts, who know of many of the modern *isms* only by report. They guard safely what they get, and they get what they can by those means which they consider reliable.

But have they not made great progress in their art? Unquestionably they have. And for our first witness on this point, we will call that old plough that we all remember in our grandfather's out-house, if not in our father's, and which is, to-day, on exhibition in the north-east gallery of the Crystal Palace. Yet it stands "mum" by the side of the modern plough, as it does in that gallery, and though it was the property of no less a man than Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, the defendant stands acquitted of the charge of "no progress." Then call up the cultivators, and hoes, and forks, the carts and wagons, the shellers and reapers, the threshers and cleaners, of recent times; those of times gone by are among the things, most of them, not only that *are not*, but *never were*. It cannot be said of them even as was said of Troy, Trojafuit,—and again the defendant stands acquitted.

Nor is this all. In the saving of and in the preparation of barn-yard manure, there is a great improvement, enough to affect materially the value of the crops. New manures, before unsued, are often and generally turned to account. Composts are prepared. Mineral manures are purchased; the phosphates, the super-phosphates, and the improved super-phosphates; the guanos of Peru and other countries, all are modern and even recent. It is not long since our farmers first heard the name of gypsum as a manure. Eighty years ago bones were not used as manure, and the super-phosphates were unknown till 1790.

We are inclined to believe that more progress has been made in these matters than we find in almost any other trade. For we have begun to enumerate the improvements of the greatest value. Improved implements, as means, are important. But *improved crops* and improved stock are of still greater importance. And look at the varieties of pears and apples, and other fruits, on the tables at the shows of counties in the State. Berkshire rivals even Norfolk, and Western New York stands up unabashed before either, while Iowa, and other States far west, are already gaining ground upon the older sections of country. In a southern tour, within a few weeks, we were shewn some apples that were raised in and brought from Iowa, as specimens, that could not be beaten by those on the tables of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The sales of imported animals for the last few years in every section of country, are ample testimony as to the improvement of hogs, sheep, and cattle.

Notwithstanding all this, one of our *excessively* scientific journals declares that no trade or calling has made so little progress.

But still further improvements are made in the construction of their buildings, and in the increased comfort thereby secured. All such improvements, however, are but incidental. They grow out of a deep conviction that a farmer is some body, and can afford to have domestic enjoyment as well as others.

How to Make Hens do their Duty.

The happiest days in our virtuous life have been spent in the country. There's where we fastened virtue on us, drove in the nails and clinched them on the inside to make a sure thing of it. This virtue is a great thing, and among other good effects, it leads us to do all the good we can to assist our fellows to the fruits of our experience. The following may be serviceable to our farmer friends:

One day, in our youth, while on the magnificent farm of Mrs. Nancy Smalleye, we watched her struggling with a fractious hen biddy, which she had seized by the legs, and was resolutely bearing from the hen-roost. The screams of the fowl were truly awful, and she spread her feathers some, and indulged in sundry fierce pecks at the under pinnings of Mrs. Smalleye, evidently dissatisfied with the undignified mode of her conveyance.

'What are you going to do with her?' asked we; 'going to have a stew for dinner?'

'A stew? No child,' was the answer. 'Fetch me a tub from the shed and I'll show you.'

The tub was speedily brought.

'Turn it upside-down,' said she.

We did as we were bid, wondering what was to be done with the biddy.

Immediately Mrs. Smalleye clapped the enraged hen under the tub, and with a triumphant voice exclaimed—

'There now stay there you pesky critter. I'll have it out of you to-day, or you shant have a mouthful of wittles.'

'Have what out of her?' inquired we, in a perfect cloud of innocent unsophisticaticity.

'The egg, of course,' said she.

'Why, you can't make a hen lay an egg, can you?'

'Por child!' said Mrs. Smalleye with uplifted eyes and a compassionate smile upon our ignorance.—'You don't know how I do it. You see, dear Willie, hens will get lazy like other folks, and shirk their duty and don't lay, as if we could afford to keep them for nothing. Some folks will put up with it. But I won't, I won't be imposed upon by no hen, no indeed. I know their eggs, and I can tell as sure as ever was, who does lay and who don't. Them that lays, I let have their liberty, and go around and pick and scratch and court the roosters, and tantalise each other and do just about what they please, but them that don't I allers put under the tub. The handles, you see, dear, have just crack enough for them lo see the other hens enjoying themselves—and it's aggrevating enough, I know. Sometimes they're mighty stubborn, and won't give in; but eventually they come to their milk, as the saying is, and lay an egg—and then I let them out. This hen is the contrariest hen I've ever seen. I don't much expect to get an egg out of her before four o'clock! But it's got to come out. Yes indeed!'

Luckily for the hen, it did 'come out' in the course of an hour, and she was liberated, and went off cackling proudly, evidently cheered by the pleasing consciousness of having done her duty.—*Lit. Museum.*

A MODEST EMPEROR.—The proclamation of his "Serene Highness," Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, on the 17th ultimo, to his Empire of Mexico, is a perfect sample of Spanish bombast and hypocrisy.—Mexico was "all in a heap"—true. Something must be done—true. No one but himself could do any thing. Therefore, "he hastened to offer his health, peace, and even life on the altar of his country." He did not do this for the sake of power and wealth—oh! no! As for his power, Mexicans might rely upon its absoluteness and durability, and as for wealth, he gives the following hint which will be well understood:

"The Magistrate of the nation should be recognized and respected by all. The same reverence is due to his dignity which belongs to the nation he represents. The emoluments, then, with which Mexicans desire that their first officer should be distingueshed I accept—not for any personal motive, but solely for the dignity of him who will be, at all times, President of the republic, so that not being confounded with those received by other functionaries, it may serve as a mark of that respect and consideration due to him, whom all have united in placing at the head of their deserted interests—the interests of the country."

A beautiful woman once said to Gen. Shields, who by-the-bye is an Irishman:

"How is it, that having obtained so much glory, you will seek for more?

"Ah, madam," he replied, "how is it, that you who have so much beauty, should still put on the *paint?*"

Department In Church.

The correspondent of the Muscat Enquirer thus discourses on the proprieties of behavior in church:

Upon entering "church" you should take off pour "hat," if you are a gentleman; if a lady, you can keep "it" on. You should sit down in the "slip" as soon as you get near enough; if you are accompanied by a "lady," and she be your "superior," you must not both "squeeze" into the "slip" together, for something might "break;" if she be your "inferior," let her go to some other "church." You should not "talk aloud" in "meeting," unless you be the "preacher."

Never go to your "pew" in a hurry, unless you are afraid you will be "crowded" out, and at such times be sure and take the "shortest cut," unless the choir are singing "I see him on his winding way." If you are accompanying a "lady," she should open the door—that is if she is so disposed; if the lady accompanies you, you should open the door, and if she be your "superior," and "strong-minded," go in, but if "inferior," and opposed to "woman's rights," let *her* "go in," but *you* "put."

Should you sit in a "slip" beside a "fashionable lady," you should not "look" at her during service, especially if you are not "good looking," for she might "*faint.*" Never cast "sheep's" eyes at the "fair sex" during sermon time, unless by previous arrangement. If you attend "church" with a "lady" in the evening, you see her home, unless somebody "better looking" "cuts you out;" and in that case give him "jesse" for his impudence, but don't say anything to the "lady," for she wan't to blame, "poor thing."—If you have a "small hand," and chance to have a "ring" on it, be sure and keep it (the hand) in your pocket, for folks might think you wanted to "make a show." Don't look at your watch in church, for it is evidence that you have more regard for "time" than "eternity." Never "blow your nose" when you have a "chew of tobacco" in your mouth, for you might get "choked." "Canes," "umbrellas," and "*babies*" should be left on a "stand" outside the "door."

"Don't change your seat," unless there are "tacks" in it, or "the little wee darling dear" behind you "pulls" your hair; and even then don't get uneasy or fidgetty, nor leave until there is a "pause" in the sermon, and then go out like the wick of a "bob-tailed" candle. Never "yawn" in church with a "stretch," for your "suspenders" might break, and you be "gathered together as a scroll," I mean if you are a gentleman. When returning from church, if you are an "aged man," go quietly, and do not stop on the way, to "cut up" any of your "freaks." No "lady" should "stay" to "chat" on the road, unless she be a "*superior,*" and of some "consequence."

Should the sermon exceed "one hour and forty minutes in length," you can "shift your position," but not even then, unless you think you can get an easier one. If a lady is sitting by your side, and she be your "superior," and gets to "*nodding,*" let her lean her head upon your shoulder, but keep your "eye" out, and remember that in Martin Van Buren's translation of Homer, we learn

"That *nodding* Illion waits the impending *fall.*"

If on entering your "slip" you find a stranger in it, don't "kick him out," but let him be, and if the "sermon" is as long as some we know of, he will get sufficiently punished for his audacity.

EUTERPE AND TERPSICHORE IN RETIREMENT.—A Boston lady, who has lately traveled in Italy writes thus of a visit she made to the Lake Como:

We passed the villa of Taglioni, within a few yards of the window, at which was seated that world renowned danseuse herself. We glided so slowly and so closely that I could see her almost as plainly as if in the room. She looked faded, wrinkled, pallid and old. Oh! who could believe her so recently the graceful and lovely embodiment of La Sylphide? It is scarcely seven years since she retired. Taglioni is very rich, and owns quite a number of villas on the lake now rented out. By her side sat a fair and lovely young woman, her married daughter, the Princess Trabaskoe, and the flag of Russia floated over the pretty villa.

The next we came to was that of the renowned Pasta, the friend and preceptress of Parodi. Only think of two such celebrities—the fairy of the dance and the queen of song—side by side in early fame, and next door neighbors in their old age. We landed at Pasta's villa, and proceeded to pay a visit to its famous mistress. Unfortunate, she was on a visit in Genoa; unfortunate for us, but happily for her only child, a resident there. Still, her waiting maid (French) showed us all over the house, even to the bedroom of the great cantatrice, the floor of which is of pure marble, laid out in mosaic, of the most exquisite workmanship. Busts and pictures of her, in all her great characters, were abundantly displayed.

ENTERTAINMENT TO CAPT. LOWE, OF BARQUE KILBY.—Boston, Jan. 17.—A splendid entertainment was given here to-night, to Capt. Lowe, of the barque Kilby, by a number of ship owners and masters, at the Exchange Coffee House. Numerous toasts and sentiments complimentary to the guest were interchanged. Capt. Lowe made a brief speech, in which he stated that he was a native of Baltimore and had been brought up in that city.

ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.—The following anecdote, as our readers will know, without our telling them, occurred a long time ago. But the present "cold snap" brings it pretty fresh to our recollection. Gen. Washington had, what some among us would call a rather "vulgar" constitution—that is, one that required a good deal of exercise to keep it up to its best point. When he was President, and the government held in this city, the Delaware river froze over so very hard, that firewood was hauled across it on waggons During the freeze, Gen. W. was accustomed often to take a ride on horseback into Jersey. On one of these excursions, he met on the ice a teamster with his waggon pretty well loaded. The teamster knew him. After a kind salutation, he asked the General if he was not afraid to ride as he did, over the river. The reply was, of course, that he was not; but that, even were he at all apprehensive, his loaded vehicle and team would convice him that all was safe for every one on horseback. "Ah!" replied he, "General, if I and my team were to break through, and all of us be drowned, we would scarcely be missed, except by our near friends and acquaintances; but if 'you' were to break through and be drowned, the whole world would miss and lament you"

It is said General Washington related this anecdote himself—esteeming it very highly as one of the best proofs he ever had of the great regard the PEOPLE had for him.—*Philadelphia Register.*

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Jan. 19.—Schr. Adeline D., Coffin, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Steamer Southerner, Creele, from Fayetteville, to McRary & Cazaux.

Steamer Rowan, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Brig Delmont Locke, Park, from Cuba, to Kidder & Martin; with molasses.

20.—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. Autumn, Stutes, from New York, to J. R. Blossom; with mdze.

Jan 20—Schr. Southerner, Blakeman, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze. Reports Jan. 16th, 25 miles N. of Hatteras, saw a Schr. ashore name unknown, of Newberne, discharging cargo on beach. Jan. 8th, between Hatteras and Lokout, saw a large quantity of naval Stores afloat.

Schr. Wake, Briggs, from New York, to G Harriss; with mdze.

Jan. 20.—Brig Arcadian, Wilson, from Portsmouth, N. H., to Russell & Bro.

Brig Florence, Hopkins, from Boston, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

CLEARED.

Jan. 19.—Schr. Race Rock, Brown, for New York, by J. & D. McRae, & Co; with 400 bush. pea nuts, 1350 bbls. turpentine.

20—Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

Br. Brig Triumph, Atkinson, for Liverpool, by Adams, Bro. & Co.

Schr. Ocean, Howe, for New York, by Adams, Bro & Co; with rosin and pea nuts.

18—Schr. Araminta, Andrews, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with 50 bales cotton, 9 bundles reeds, 34,000 feet lumber.

Jan 20—Schr. C. C. Stratton, Wescott, for New Orleans, by T. C. Worth, with 1200 bbls. tar, 300 do. pitch.

Schr. Elvira, Ingles, for Bath, Me., by Peirce & Dudley; with 50 bbls. tar, 100 do. spirits turpentine, 100,000 feet lumber.

21—Schr. H. E. Weston, Maloy, for Port au Prince, St. Domingo, by G. Harriss, with lumber and shingles

Schr. Adele, Applegif, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, lumber, &c.

Schr Wm. Smith, Smith, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with flour, naval stores, &c.

Brig Wm. Purrington, Douglass, for Boston, by Wm. M. Harriss; with 145 bbls. rosin, 91,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Golden Rule, Malcomb, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores.

NEWBERN, Jan 15—Since our last report Turpentine has slightly improved and sales have been made at $1 for dip and $2 90 for scrape, which is at present the market price for good lots. Tar $1 75 to $1 90. Rosin $1 05. Cotton 9¼ to $9 35 ℔ 100 lbs.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 19.—Bacon—8@8½; Beeswax—25@00; Coffee—Rio 13,@00 Laguyra, 13½@00, St. Domingo, 00@00; Cotton—Strictly prime, 9¼@9¾—prime 9¼@9½—Fair 9¼; Feathers 40@45; Flour—superfine $6@6 10—Fine $5 75@0 00—scratched $5 50 @ 0 00; Grain—Corn $1 10 @ 1 17½; Wheat $1 10@0 00; Oats 65@75; Peas $1; Rye 90@$1; Hides—dry 7@8—green 3@4; Lard 10@11; Molasses—Cuba 26@27—N. Orleans 37½@40; Salt—Liverpool Sack $2.

Cotton—All good grades remain unaltered. The lower qualities have to give way about ¼ to ½. Flour—No change. Corn—We again advance quotations. Oats—Sales at quotations. Turpentine 3 25. Spirits 52.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—(For the three previous days.)—Naval Stores—Turpentine is very firm, in view of the light stock here, and small receipts. The quantity remaining in the Country, of the present crop is believed to be much smaller than usual at this period of the season. Spirits Turpentine is steady and firm, with a little better feeling in the market. The sales are 850 bbls. North County Turpentine at $5 ℔ 280 lbs.; 2300 Charleston, Norfolk and Wilmington, supposed 4 75@$5; 900@1000 Spirits Turpentine, wholesale, 62½@64 cents, cash and short time, mostly at 63, cash, but embracing some in extra order for shipping, at the highest rate; 800 Wilmington Common Rosin, $1 85 ℔ 310 lbs.; 400 small North County, $1 60, delivered; and 800 No. 2, No. 1 and White, $2@$2 25, and $2 50@$4 ℔ 280 lbs.

Rice—About 300 tcs. have changed hands since our last at $3 87½ @ $4 50, cash, the latter price for the best at market.

WASHINGTON, N. C., Jan 17—Naval Stores—Turpentine is in better demand—and an advance on last week's quotations obtaining, we quote as the closing rates $4 10 for dip, $2 25 for scrape, and $2 for tar. Corn is on the advance—last sales of Hyde co. 58c.—and will no doubt go higher as it is in good demand for shipping North. Cotton—About 75 bales sold this week at 7 1-16—demand limited.—*Whig.*

• OFFICE OF N. C. RAILROAD COMPANY, JANUARY 10th, 1854. •

THE Board of Directors of this Company passed an order for selling the stock of delinquent subscribers, and at Goldsborough and Raleigh the following number of shares subscribed for by the following persons will be sold at auction for cash—provided the instalments and interest shall not be paid up by the time of sale.

To be sold at GOLDSBOROUGH on TUESDAY, 7th of February next, as follows:

NEWBERN STOCK.

	Shares.		Shares.
F P Latham & Co,	80	Ed R Stanly & Co,	80
Dibble, Brothers & Co,	80		

WILMINGTON STOCK.

	Shares.		Shares.
J Ballard,	2	E V Kelly,	1
N E Brickhouse,	1	J J Lippett,	1
Berry & Son,	5	J D Law,	1
M Cronly,	1	Thomas Loring,	3
W Destrac,	1	John L Meares,	2
A C Dickinson,	1	Alex McRae, Jr,	1
J M Foy,	1	S N Martin,	1
L J Flemming,	1	N F Nixon,	5
A C Evans,	5	I Northrop,	2
J G Green,	1	J R Reston,	3
William Gilows,	1	Julius Scott,	3
E D Hall,	3	T Southmayd & Co,	1
Owen Holmes,	2	W B Vann,	1
W C Howard,	2	J Wilkinson & Co,	8
A W Hewlett,	2		

WAYNE COUNTY.

	Shares.		Shares.
W K Lane,	5	C J Nelson,	1

To be sold at RALEIGH on FRIDAY, 10th February, as follows:

WAKE COUNTY.

	Shares.		Shares.
Jno Q Adams,	1	R R Jones,	1
O L Burch,	1	Chas E Johnson,	5
Silas Burns & Co,	80	John Kane,	2
S Beasley,	1	J J Litchford,	1
J L Biggs,	1	James Litchford,	2
J G M Buffalo,	1	Patrick McGowan,	1
W F Collins,	5	D K McRae,	2
Geo T Cook,	1	Jno H Manly,	1
W J Clarke,	1	Jno C Moore,	1
W D Cooke,	2	Oliver & Procter,	2
P A Dunn,	1	H G Owens,	2
Jas Dodd,	1	W L Otey,	10
Dan'l Dupree,	1	Henry Porter,	1
T R Fentress,	1	L W Peck,	1
W F Fort,	1	Jno Partridge,	
E P Guion,	5	James Puttick,	2
C W D Hutchings,	2	P F Pescud,	2
L E Heartt,	1	C B Root,	1
W H Holleman,	2	W R Scott,	2
S B Hinton,	1	T H Snow,	1
E S Hopkins,	5	R B Seawell,	1
Jeptha Horton,	1	E Smith,	1
W D Haywood,	2	W Smith,	1
Jas Iredell,	1	L B Walker,	2
Ch Johns,	1	Wesley Whitaker, Jr.,	1
Thos Jinkins,	1	Ed. Yarbrough,	2
Alfred Johnson,	1		

JOHNSTON COUNTY.

	Shares.		Shares.
Jno B Beckwith,	1	W R Moore,	2
M Bradley,	2	D McPherson,	3
Thos Bagley,	2	A D Northam,	1
H J Bell,	1	E D Nichols,	1
Patrick Perrall,	1	Calvin Simpkins,	1
D H Holland,	2	A Saunders,	10
Needham Ingram,	1	Telfair & Thompson,	5
J T Leach,	5	A G Thornton,	1
A J Leach,	5		

ORANGE COUNTY.

	Shares.		Shares.
R Blackwell,	1	Jas M Palmer,	1
Thos J Bailey,	2	Jno W Strayhorn,	1
B A Finley,	1	E M Scott,	1
J W Haughawout,	1	W H Thompson,	1
F M Hubbard,	3	Jas C. Turrentine,	25
Geo Jackson,	2	Sam'l N Tate,	2
W McCauley,	1	J B Tinney,	1
Priestly H Mangum,	1	Elmore Woods,	1
A C Murdoch,	9	(Exec'r) B Woods,	1
D C Parish,	2	William Ward,	1

PETERSBURG, VA.

	Shares.		Shares.
H D Bird,	5	W S Simpson,	2
W R Drinkard,	1	J W Symme,	2
James Mellwain,	3	John Stephenson,	1

I will be in Hillsborough, on Saturday, the 4th February, to receive instalments.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, Secretary and Treasurer.

January 20th, 1854 20-ts

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES DAWSON, next door to Polley & Hart, Wilmington, N. C., has just opened a large and general assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, all of which is new, and was selected with the wish to give his customers satisfaction, every piece having undergone a careful examination. Planters wishing family supplies, will find in our Stock the best styles of Negro Goods, Blankets, Housekeeping articles, &c., and Country Merchants, *wishing to set up*, will find it to their interest to give him a call, as he feels confident in saying that goods will be sold as low by him as by any Jobbing House at the North, for, from his long experience in the Dry Goods business, and purchasing exclusively for Cash, he thinks he can offer great inducements.

He has ONE PRICE ONLY, and that is marked in plain figures on every article, from which no deviation can be made. A child will be dealt with as fairly as a first rate judge. No article will be represented to be better than it really is, and he hopes, by strict and personal attention, and pursuing this straight forward and honorable course of dealing, to receive a share of public favor.

In requesting the attention of the ladies to his most elegant supply of Dress Goods, Embroideries, Silks, &c., he would with great respect assure them, that no pains has been spared to select the richest, handsomest, and most fashionable styles, and he thinks he can please the most